The Centre Reporter.

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JANUARY COURT

LIST OF CASES DISPOSED OF IN THE QUARTER SESSIONS.

A Number of Civil Cases Disposed of.—The Second Week of Court in Session.—Important Cases on Trial.

Com. vs. J. P. Sherlook, charge first count, forgery, second count, publishing and uttering a forged paper, knowing the same to be forged. Verdict on Thursday afternoon of guilty of the second count in the indictment.

Com. vs. John Bordeau, charge betrayal, prosecutrix Lizzie Smith; defendant plead guilty and received the usual sentence in such cases.

The first case on Thursday morning was Com. vs. John Bowers, charge first count burglary; second count, larceny; third count receiving stolen goods knowing the same to be stolen; prosecutor A. R. Barr. This case was tried in the Oyer and Terminer, and was for robbing the Pa. R. R. station at Julian: verdict on first and second counts.

Com. vs. Calvin Fravel. Edward Fravel and Mary Wolf, charge malicious mischief; prosecutor N. W. Ream. These parties are being prosecuted for burning on November 19th, the sawmill and stave mill belonging to Mr. Ream which he was then operuting near Hublersburg, this county. Mrs. Wolf is a married woman, but was at the time of the fire living with these two boys in a shanty near the burned mill and circumstances pointed to these defendants as the probable incendiaries.

The first case on Friday morning was Com. vs. Fravel et al; continued. The Com. entered a Nolle Pros as to Mrs. Wolf. Verdict not guilty and the county to pay the costs.

The next case called was H. A. Moore vs. Hannah Stull, plea assumpsit. The suit was brought to recover on a book account for medicine furnished to the defendants husband and for which the defendant had promised to pay; verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $21.93.

J. W. Showalter vs. D. R. Thomas, plea assumpsit. This case was heard at a night session on Friday evening, and is brought to recover on an order for $10; verdict on Saturday morning in favor of the defendant.

E. R. Holmes vs. T. Raymond Beyer, Edmund J. Haley, Robert D. Grier, Jacob E. Hall, John L. Harris, Nelson J. Kiefer, George B. Snyder, John E. Snyder, Milton E. McDonald, James G. Dunsmore and Charles Atherton, trading as the Manhattan Boarding Club. The case was continued on Saturday morning on the application of the plaintiff at the cost of the plaintiff.

Hanover Shoe Company, use D. R. Foreman vs. Jacob Smith, administrator of Jacob Miess, deceased, plea scire facias sur judgment No. 6 January 7, 1891; verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $367.82.

P. B. Jordan, use of Henry Stover, vs. Jacob Smith administrator of etc., of Jacob Miess, plea scire facias sur judgment No. 187 April term 1893; verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $217.-97.

Jason Underwood vs. J. Willis Hoover and John C. Rumberger; settled.

G. W. Campbell vs. William Wolf; settled.

Elias Walk vs. Tinton Beck with; plaintiff suffered a voluntary non-suit.

Isaac M. Bernheim and Bernard Bernheim, trading as Bernheim Bro's vs. William Parker. The defendant confessed judgment in favor of the plaintiff for $204.58.

Overseers of the poor of Bellefonte boro vs. Overseer of the Poor of Spring township. The defendant confessed judgment in favor of the plaintiffs for $115.41.

Joseph Shaffer vs. Central R. R. Co., of Penna; settled.

The boro of Millheim vs. Central R. R. Co., of Penna.; settled.

The boro of Millheim vs. J. H. Reifsnyder; settled.

T. B. Buddinger vs. John Gunsalus; settled.

Hannah E. Grove administratrix of etc., W. C. Grove, deceased, vs. D. P. Shope, who survives J. B. Shope, deceased. Plea assumpsit. Continued.

Harry Rupert vs. Samuel Hagan, plea assumpsit. Settled.

Paul Wurshtoff, William Dewalt, and Walker Wurshtoff, trading as Dewalt & Co., vs. William Parker, plea assumpsit. Defendant confessed judgment in favor of the plaintiffs, for $33.61.

Mary V. Hale and Ellen H. Andrews, vs. W. R. Jenkins & Howard Lingle, trading as Jenkins & Lingle, plea assumpsit. Continued at the cost of the defendants.

The Grand Jury were discharged on Thursday noon after having made their report.

Other criminal cases on this week list and not already mentioned were disposed of as follows:

Com. vs. Lewis Plowman, charge betrayal, posecutrix, Emma Davis, Recognizance forfeited and respited till next term.

Com. vs. Jonas From charge assault and threats, posecutor, Henry Felmly, True bill.

Com. vs. Steward Decker, charge betrayal, prosecutrix, Ellen M. Breon. True bill.

Com. vs. William Poorman, charge betrayal, prosecutrix, Mary M. McKinley. True bill.

Com. vs. James Dolan, charge betrayal, posecutrix, Emma Wian. True bill.

Com. vs. E. G. Matts, charge false pretense, prosecutor, Levi Reese. True bill, and the case continued.

Com. vs Jesse Dawson, charge assault and battery, prosecutor, Thomas Grenninger, settled.

Com. vs. Harry Brown, charge malicious mischief, prosecutrix, Mary Brown. Settled.

Com. vs. George Davis, charge larceny, prosecutor John Bowers. Bill ignored.

Com. vs. Harrison Ingram, charge larceny, prosecutor, J. P. Sebring. Bill ignored.

Com. vs. George Davis and John Bowers, charge larceny, prosecutor, A. R. Barr. Bill ignored.

All traverse jurors were discharged on Saturday noon.

On Saturday afternoon court convened at 1:30 and John Bowers convicted of robbing the Pa., R. R. at Julian. was sentenced to the Reformatory at Huntingdon and to restore the stolen goods and pay costs of prosecution.

J. S. Bennett, who plead guilty to the charge of adultery was sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution, a fine of $100 and undergo imprisonment in the county jail for nine months.

Court adjourned till Monday morning.

Court convened on Monday morning with Hon. John G. Love on the bench and after hearing a few petitions the first case on the list was taken up:

W. F. Reeder, executor of etc., of Mary Gordon vs. Joseph R. Muffly; verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $664.84.

Hezekiah Ewing vs. G. W. McWilliams; settled.

Michael Cowan, vs. O. L. Schoonover and Jacob Sancroft; continued at the costs of the defendants.

Michael Canavan vs. O. S. Schoonover. Continued at the cost of the defendant.

Wm. J. McGowan, administrator, of, &c., of Martin McGowan, vs. Mary J. Donovan. Continued.

W. S. Bigelow vs. the Overseers of Poor of Philipsburg. Continued.

Wm. P. Rishel and Rachael C. Ocker vs. the American Fire Insurance Co. of Philadelphia. This suit is brought to recover from the insurance company for a house known as the 'toll house" on the turnpike leading from Millheim to Brush Valley, which was insured by the defendant company. The house was burned Aug. 5, 1892, and the company refuses payment on the ground that the plaintiffs were not the unconditioned and sole owners of the property as stipulated in the policy. After the plaintiffs closed their case, defendant's counsel made a motion for a compulsory non-suit, which was sustained by the court.

The first case on Tuesday morning was Wm. A. Hartsock vs. W. F. Reeder, Anna Meyers, Joseph W. Meyers, John Meyers and Jas. Meyers, plea ejectment. Mr. Reeder disclaimed ownership and the jury were sworn as against the other defendants. The suit is for a tract of land in Huston twp.

A Big Family.

TALK about big families! here's a record that beats any thing in the mountain and valley districts of our own dear, prolific Centre:

The grandfather of a Canadian halfbreed Indian peddler in Rutland, Vt., named Macomber, died a few days ago aged 103 years, at his reservation in Canada, leaving considerable property. He had been married three times, and was the father of 36 children. By his first wife he had six children, and each of the others bore him 15.

His grandchildren, great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren number over 1000. Of the 36 children, 28 are living, as are most of the grandchildren, great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren.

The tribe claims a portion of Vermont territory known as the Missisqoi Valley. Chiefs and great men of the Five Nations have appeared before every session of the Legislature for upwards of half a century demanding remuneration.

For Rent.

STORE ROOM for Rent, with counter, shelves, ware-room, cellar, and rooms on second floor, for a family. Possession given at any time; apply to Mrs. Mary Dinges, Centre Hall. This property also for sale. jan30-4t

A 25 FOOT VEIN OF ORE.

Iron Ore in Clinton County and Nittany Valley.

Visions of furnaces, rolling mills, steel works and other iron working establishments are in the minds of the people of Nittany valley, and there are very good grounds upon which their hopes are based. The discovery of a vein of iron ore twenty feet in thickness has been made and all Nittany valley is enthused over the discovery.

The find was made on the farm of W. H. Dornblaser. While digging a well on his premises a vein of pipe ore over twenty feet thick, was found. The ore is said to be very rich and will be easily mined. Mr. Dornblaser's farm is only a short distance north of Lamar, or the old Washington furnace, and but a short distance from the Lamar station of the Central R.R. of Pennsylvania.

The finding of so rich and so extensive a vein of ore at Lamar is an important discovery and leads to the supposition that immense beds of ore exist in that vicinity, and doubtless prospecting will be commenced at once. Pipe ore is very valuable and if further investigation proves the vein to be as extensive as is now supposed, Lamar will boom as it never boomed before.

At the old Washington iron works near what is now called Lamar, iron "blooms" were made of Nittany valley iron ore until 1877, when the works were shut down. The ore was not rich enough to work, it is said, and this, together with the fact that the blooms had to be hauled to Mill Hall for shipment, is stated as the reason for abandoning the works. In 1889 Joseph Candor, of Lock Haven, purchased all the machinery, engines, boilers and iron about the works and disposed of the whole as scrap iron. The furnace since then has been torn down and nothing whatever remains of the Washington iron works. Since that time the Central railroad has been built thro the valley and the facilities for shipment are good.

About Postage.

Resolutions in favor of one cent postage were adopted by the national board of trade at their recent annual meeting in Philadelphia. The board appointed F. Acker, of Philadelphia, S. M. Giddings, of Brooklyn, and B. Randall, of Baltimore, as a committee to agitate the question. They are sending inquiries to mercantile and trade organizations all over the United States for the purpose of securing suggestions and co-operation.

It is shown by the committee that the average costs of carrying mail matters is 8 cents a pound. Letters pay 32 cents a pound, while second class matter pays only 1 cent. A reduction of letter postage will necessitate and increase in the rate of second class matter and the possible exclusion from the mails of cheap novels, which are mailed as periodicals. The promoters of the movement desire also the abolition of the franking privilege.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Local Dotlets.

The "Reporter's" Florida alligator, we have ascertained, is three years old. He talks in his sleep, and once was heard to mutter, "All passengers for the north, this way." Guess he was bred near a depot.

A lady who came in to see our alligator, now says she has ugly dreams of 'gaitors chasing her. Guess if she dreamed of a pair of gaiters from a shoe-store, with feet in 'em, were after her, she'd let herself be cotched.

Douglas Jerrold was sometimes witty at the expense of his wife. He once told her, when she was no longer young, that he wished wives were like bank notes, so that one of forty could be exchanged for two of twenty. On another occasion he was asked whom his wife was dancing with. "Some member of the Humane society, I suppose," he replied.

Threw Away His Canes.

Mr. D. Wiley, ex-postmaster, Black Creek, N. Y., was so badly afflicted with rheumatism that he was only able to hobble around with canes, and even then it caused him great pain. After using Chamberlain's Pain Balm he was so much improved that he threw away his canes. He says this liniment did him more good than all other medicines and treatment put together. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

Unlike most proprietary medicines, the formulae of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Sarsaparilla and other preparations are cheerfully sent to any physician who applies for them. Hence the special favor accorded these well-known standard remedies by the World's Fair commissioners.

CAPITOL NEWS

DEMOCRATS BECOMING HOPEFUL OF SUCCESS.

Prominent Leaders Express Themselves in Such Terms—McKinley Not Looked Upon With Feasting Eyes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The talk among Democrats since the Senate passed the free coinage substitute for the House bond bill has been more favorable for some sort of a satisfactory financial compromise in the National platform than at any time during the present session of Congress, and the result is already seen in a more hopeful feeling among the members of the party, and in declarations of support for the nominee of the Chicago Convention. Representative and Senator-Elect Money, of Miss., who represents a strong silver constituency, says that while he believes with the Democrats of his state that it will be suicidal for the Chicago Convention to nominate a single standard candidate or make a single standard platform that he has confidence in the assembled wisdom of the Convention and believes it will nominate a good ticket and make a good platform, and knows that Mississippi's electoral votes will be Democratic as usual. Ex-Speaker Crisp, whose silver views are well known said: "I expect to support the nominee of the Chicago Convention, whoever he is." Representative Bailey, of Tex., another silver man, said: "If I am forced to choose between the Republican party with its well-known policies; the Populist party with its vagaries and paternalism and the Democratic party, even with a gold standard platform, I shall certainly support the Democratic candidate. As important as I consider the silver question, I recognize that there are other questions of vast importance. No wise man would forsake many agreements on one disagreement, and embrace many disagreements on one agreement." Representative Dinsmore, of Ark., also a friend of silver, said: "I expect to stay in the Democratic party. I believe the only hope for bimetallism is in that party. We cannot afford to split, as disintegration would weaken the cause of silver." Representative Owens, of Kentucky, said, "Democrats in Kentucky will support the ticket nominated by the Chicago convention. They are already disgusted with the Republicanism and will return to the faith of their fathers, regardless of whether the ticket and platform are precisely as they would have them or otherwise." These views are fairly representative of those held by Democrats in Congress, and indicate united support for the Chicago ticket.

The four Democratic members of the Senate committee on Elections,—Gray, Pugh, Turpie and Palmer,—voted against tne report made by that committee in favor of seating Mr. Dupont, of Del., but as the Republicans, notwithstanding individual expressions to the contrary, will all vote for him, and as they will almost certainly be able to "persuade" enough Populists to vote with them to make a majority, it is expected that he will be seated, although it may not be until after a hard fight.

Some of the friends of the other Republican candidates, in Congress, are not feeling as kindly toward McKinley as they might. This is owing to news which has reached them from their homes, concerning McKinley's attempts to make deals with the supporters of other candidates. These attempts are being made through personal letters, written by McKinley, authorizing the bearers of them to speak in his name and pledging himself to carry out any promises made by them. Among the states in which these McKinley confidential agents have been trying to work are Minnesota, Iowa, New York and several of the New England states. A hint has been sent to McKinley to the effect that if he doesn't stop this sort of business the other candidates intend to retaliate by sending men to Ohio to help along the McKinley revolt, now reported to be well under way.

Senator Gorman has decided not to be a delegate to the National convention and to give up his place upon the Democratic National Committee. In short, to give up for a time all participation in National politics. He says his sole reason for this is that he may during the next two years devote his entire attention to getting Maryland back into the Democratic party, where she naturally belongs, and that after he has succeeded in that task he may resume active connection with the National affairs of the party.

Ex-Congressman George R. Davis, of Ill., has the natural Republican love for government money. It will be remembered that Mr. Davis was Director General of the World's Fair, and that he drew a salary which more than one person publicly charged to have been largely out of proportion to the value of the services he rendered. Be that as it may, he drew the salary. There isn't the slightest bit of doubt about that. Yet a paragraph in the Urgency Deficiency Appropriation bill which has already passed the Republican House, provides that the U. S. Government shall pay Mr. Davis $18,-096.10 cash,—the $6.10 were doubtless put on to give the claim an appearance of exactness—for preparing his final World's Fair report. Unless some Senators who have expressed their opinions, shall change them, Mr. Davis would better not figure too confidently on ever handling that money.

President Cleveland has not yet decided what he will do about those congressional Armenian resolutions, but Lord Salisbury has already shown how useless it will be to send them, by publicly stating that there will be no intervention by the treaty powers.

Mechanics' Lien Claimants.

Judge Gordon, of Clearfield, has just handed down an important decision on the proceeds of a sheriff's sale of property on mechanics' lien claimants. He holds that before the auditor is appointed to distribute the fund derived from the sale any of the mechanics' claims, whether in judgment or not, can be attached on the merits by other lien claimants filed by journeymen, who had no right to file liens, and they appeared before the auditor and claimed prorata with other mechanics' lien claimants. The auditor held, however, that testimony could be introduced to show that the liens were not valid, and although the judgment dated from the date when they were entered, and could not be attached except for fraud or collusion, yet the mechanics' liens on which the sci fas were issued were invalid, and that the claimants were not entitled to share in the fund produced by the sale until all the valid mechanic liens had been paid. This point does not seem ever to have been expressly ruled on by the supreme court in a case between mechanics' lien claimants alone.

AARONSBURG.

The Musical Convention Held in the Reformed Church a Success.

The musical convention held in the Reformed church last week was quite a success. After paying all expenses there was left $79.00 which will be used in repairing the church.

Fred Limbert who will quit farming and move to town in the spring, is preparing to build a barn on the Nye property which he purchased from Sylvis. His son-in-law Clayton Musser takes charge of the farm.

William Snyder at Woodward, was caught by a rolling log and had his leg fractured one day last week.

Dr. Musser has rented his Harper homestead to Harvey Crause, who will occupy it after April 1st.

William F. Jordan who had bought the Jordan homestead, has again sold it, his sister Emma being the purchaser. He will again move to Ohio about the first of March.

Sneak thieves entered the house of Julia Kreamer while she was attending the convention one evening last week by chopping the cellar doors with an ax and in that way gained an entrance. They helped themselves to wine in the cellar but found no money.

Fred Burd, Charley Mowery and Isaac Foreman, who went to Illinois two weeks ago, have written home that they have found employment and are at work in the neighborhood of Dakota, Ill.

Rev. Brown took the youngest son of Calvin Hoover, deceased, to the orphan's home at Woomelsdorf, on Monday morning, having taken the oldest son previously.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Cailouette, Druggist, Beaversville Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

POLITICAL affairs, as regards the coming municipal election, are decidedly mixed in Philadelphia. The official ballot will have tickets on it labeled with such cognomens as "Republican," "Democratic," "Municipal League," "Anti-Combine," "Citizens," "Independent," "People's," "Prohibition," "Anti-Traction," "City Railroad Purchase," "Business Men's" "Quay Reform." Evidently there is something wrong with Philadelphia politics, with so many marks it must have smallpox or chicken pox.

THE UNION MEETINGS.

The Evangelist Preaches to a Large House Tuesday Evening.

Rev. H. H. Ryland, of Falls Creek, reached Centre Hall on the afternoon train Tuesday and preached to a large audience in the Presbyterian church that night. His subject was "Helping the Devil," and as announced he told how many professing Christians were helping the devil. Some did not like the pointed manner in which the Reverend talked, but were forced to admit that all he said was true.

We give a brief synopsis of the sermon taken from the manuscript copy.

The text chosen was Acts ninth chapter and sixth verse: Lord what wilt thou have me to do?

In his introductory remarks the speaker took the ground that the Christian is to do whatever the Lord would like to have him do, and when he does not do this he is helping the devil. Some people profess to love and serve God but do little for him. They make a "full hand" in the service of the devil because their lives are not right.

People help the devil by not leading consistent Christian lives. The Lord wants each one of his followers to lead a consistent life. It is not much wonder that so many business men are not members of the church, when professing Christians run bills at their stores and never pay them.

The editors get the name of being a very irreligious set of people. But it is no wonder when so many church members will take the town paper for four or five years, never pay up and order it stopped. Church members sometimes say mean things of one another. They get mad at the preacher and quit coming to church and quit paying anything toward the pastor's salary. Some of the younger members of the church go to the dance and opera instead of going to the prayer meeting.

These are those who want to follow Christ afar off. They are like the little girl who one day got a whipping; that night when she said her little prayer she added the following sentence: "Oh Lord make me good—not real good—but just good enough so I won't get whipped." A great many people don't want to be real good but just good enough to escape the clutches of the devil when they die.

Then the Lord wants us to be consecrated to his service. So many take little interest in the Lord's work. They discuss politics, the fashions and get quite fluent on the gossip of the day but when it comes to talking about the church or about church work they have nothing to say. Their lips are sealed. If some professing Christians took no more interest in their business than they do in their church they would be sold out by the sheriff before a year rolls by. The Lord expects us to be interested in his work. He would have us be consecrated men and women.

The Christian is watched and is the only Bible that many outside of the church read. The world needs a religion that they can see, and if people cannot see the principles of religion reflected from your daily walk and conversation you are not much help to the cause of Jesus Christ. Live so that men can say of you that there is no difference between your life and the word and you will not help the devil.

Last night Evangelist Ryland took for his subject, "Helping the Devil by the Neglect of Duty." The text was Zach. 2:4. The reverend gentleman believes that half the church members will never get to Heaven unless they get to living better and doing more for the cause of Christ. He said that not a day passed without souls sinking into a hopeless eternity because professing Christian people do not do their duty. He believes that men can perish for being unprofitable servents as as well as for being abominable sinners and urged the Christian people to put forth an earnest effort to save the perishing souls about them,

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only fifty cents at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

One Legged Skater.

Jersey Shore has a 15 year old one legged skater, who can glide over the ice as swiftly and as gracefully as his companions. He lost his left leg near the hip several years ago. His name is Charles Strait.

—Subscribefor the REPORTER, $1.50

THE ISLAND MYSTERY.

By E. E. Youmans.

"We can reach the island in less than an hour if this breeze keeps up," said George Ebbs, as he turned the tiller to port, and brought the bow of the sail boat in a line with the island that could be seen looming up a little more than three miles distant.

"Do you really think we'll find any birds there?" asked Tom Nixon, doubtfully.

"I do. Old Abe told me only yesterday that the island was full of 'em. He was over there fishing, and says if he had taken his gun along he could have shot dozens of 'em."

"Well, I hope we're not going on a wild goose chase," said Tom. "You know we could have found some back in the woods if we had gone there, and I shall feel very much provoked at old Abe if, by taking his advice, we lose our day's sport."

"We won't lose all of it, let me tell you," declared George. "If we don't find any birds there after looking round a bit, we'll hustle back and go to the woods this afternoon. We'll soon be there now."

It was a holiday at the factory in the village back on the lake shore, where both boys worked, and they were anxious to make the most of it. They were both fond of hunting, and had often thought of the island as being a good place for game, but this was the first opportunity they had had to visit it for several months.

They had, of course, managed to get away for two or three hours at a time during the above period, but as it would require all of half a day to make the journey to the island, they were obliged to content themselves with hunting through the woods in the vicinity of the factory.

The boys were cousins, and George's father was the owner of the factory, which accounted for them being able to secure more privileges in the matter of getting away than the rest of the employees.

And now the longed-for chance had come; thus it was that on the morning of which we write they had made an early start for the island, taking with them their guns, ammunition and a generous supply of luncheon, which George's mother had prepared.

The breeze continued fresh, and the little craft jumped over the waves of the lake at a lively rate. In due course they were close to the island, and began looking around for a suitable place to land.

A little cove was soon descried, into which the boat was steered, and moored to a small tree close to the water's edge. Then the boys got out, and, after seeing that everything was all right about the boat, shouldered their guns and started inland.

The island was covered with a thick growth of shrubbery and berry bushes, which afforded an excellent cover and feeding grounds for the birds they were after, and they held themselves in readiness to shoot at any moment.

But they began to be a little doubtful after awhile. They had gone all of half a mile from the shore without seeing the first sign of a bird.

"I don't be——"

George was interrupted by the whirr of many wings as a flock of quail suddenly rose up only a few yards in advance. Both boys fired, but owing to the suddenness of the aim, the shots were only moderately successful, two of the birds being all that fell.

The others flew away, settling at last in the small woods on the top of a distant hill. The boys quickly slipped fresh shells into their guns. Then, picking up the dead birds, prepared to follow after the rest of the flock.

"That was a mighty poor shot," said George in disgust. "We ought to have bagged at least half a dozen out of that lot. If we can't do any better than that we may as well give it up."

"Well, we wasn't prepared for 'em," said Tom. "We know where they are now, and we'll likely get more next time."

They went rapidly on until they reached the foot of the hill, on the summit of which the birds had alighted. Then, with guns held ready for instant use, they began the ascent, keeping a sharp lookout ahead.

They had gone a little more than half way up the hill, when they were suddenly startled by a double shot echoing over the island from the direction in which the birds had settled. They watched for them to appear in the air above, but nothing could be seen of them, and, a little puzzled, the boys paused, while George said:

"That's queer. Some one must have been there and shot amongst them, and we surely ought to have seen something of 'em as they rose up."

"Perhaps they went further back on the opposite side," suggested Tom.

"I don't think so. The shot sounded as if it were to the north of the place where we saw 'em go down, and that would drive 'em this way."

"Well, we may as well go to the top and see about it," went on Tom. "I'm sorry, though, that someone got ahead of us."

Thinking the birds had taken flight again, the cousins hurried on up the hill, coming soon to the top. They began looking around through the woods for the party whose shots they had heard, but no one was to be seen.

They advanced a step or two farter, then stopped abruptly and raised their guns, as the birds suddenly took wing almost from under their feet. This time, being totally unprepared, they missed entirely, and the whole flock soon disappeared among the trees further to the north.

This proved, of course, that the shots they had heard were not fired at the birds, and there began to be a certain degree of mystery about it which, in spite of themselves, made them feel a trifle uneasy. Who could have done the shooting?

The woods were comparatively free of underbrush, and it would have been impossible for anyone to be within gunshot of them without being seen, unless he were intentionally keeping himself out of sight behind a tree. If he had traveled right on down the hill after shooting, he could not have reached the thicket at the base before the cousins gained the top in time to catch a glimpse of him at least.

They forgot about the birds in thinking of the new feature that confronted them, and while there might not be anything out of the ordinary in it, they could not help feeling that something was wrong.

"I don't know what to make of it," said George, uneasily, as they began re-loading their guns. "There is certainly some one besides ourselves on the island, and why he purposely avoids us, which he seems to be doing, is more than I can account for."

"Let's look around behind the trees," said Tom, which they proceeded to do.

But the most careful examination of the vicinity failed to develop anything satisfactory, and they were more puzzled than ever. While they were thus wondering two more shots rang out from the direction of their boat, and with one accord they turned and ran down the hill toward the lake.

They could not see the cove on account of the intervening shrubbery, but a thin column of smoke curling above the bushes down by the boat showed that some one was there.

"Come on, Tom," cried George, increasing his pace. "Let's get there as soon as we can."

Before they reached the foot of the hill another double charge echoed over the island, and more smoke could be seen rising above the bushes. They ran now as fast as they could, and breathless and almost exhausted, finally reached the cove.

To their utter amazement there was no one in sight, but that somebody had been there became at once apparent as soon as they reached the place where the craft was moored.

"L-l-look!" gasped Tom.

There was the boat, slowly drifting away from the shore and filling with water, four large holes, with ragged and splintered edges, showing where as many charges of shot had been fired through the sides at close range.

The cousins were too utterly amazed to do more than stare at the sinking craft, as if doubting the evidence of their own eyes. Slowly it filled, then suddenly careened to one side and sank from view, the sail, which by some means had become detached, floating away on the water.

The boys turned and gazed helplessly at each other. How could they get back to the mainland now?

"What rascal can have served us such a dirty trick?" wrathfully cried George, as soon as he could speak. "Come on, Tom; we'll soon find out. He can't be far away."

They began searching through the bushes on all sides, but nothing came of it. Whoever had done the mischief contrived to keep out of their way, and they paused at last, their indignation being rapidly superseded by a feeling of alarm.

There was not a place on the whole island, to their knowledge, where any one could so completely conceal himself, and the fact that this was being done in broad daylight had a suggestion of the supernatural about it which made them feel decidedly uncomfortable.

But this was only for a time. Their strong common-sense soon told them that the reports of the gun and the holes in their boat were perfectly natural enough, and that all had been done by some malicious person, who, like themselves, had come over to the island.

"It's all nonsense for us to get alarmed about this thing," said George, decidedly. "Some mean fellow is playing a meaner joke on us, and in some way manages to keep out of sight."

"That's where the mystery comes in," answered Tom. "How does he manage to elude us so? Ha, look here!" he suddenly added, pointing down.

There in the soft earth at their feet was the imprint of a boot, and another could be descried a little farther on. It seemed to lead back toward the hill, and they now began to get a little light on the apparent mystery.

Whoever had ruined their boat had started inland directly after firing the shots, and they had no doubt passed him in the bushes as they came down the hill. While they were searching for him in this locality he was probably laughing at them from the other side of the island.

They set out to follow the trail, but this soon proved a failure, as the ground further on became too hard for the boot marks to take. But they were more than ever determined to find the fellow, and George suggested that they separate, circle around the hill, and come together on the opposite side.

"By doing that he can't very well avoid us," said the youth, "and after we find him we'll give him a good talking to, and as he must have a boat somewhere along shore we'll make him row us to the mainland."

"That'll serve him right," cried Tom, "and if he owns the boat we ought to make him turn it over to us for the one he destroyed."

So they parted, George going off to the right, while his cousin set out in the opposite direction. He was careful not to make any more noise than he could help, and went along as fast as he could, his eyes constantly turned ahead. For more than half-an-hour he pushed on, and as by this time he had gone more than half way around the hill, he ought to have met Tom before.

He was surprised that his cousin did not come into view, and was beginning to think that by some means they had missed each other, when he was electrified to hear the ricochet of a gun, and Tom's voice calling:

"Help! Help!"

George looked round in genuine alarm. He knew that something serious had befallen his cousin, and would have rushed to his assistance at once, but the gun shot and call for help had been so unexpected that he was not sure whence they emanated.

He held himself in readiness to spring away the moment it was repeated, but the seconds passed, and the silence was not broken.

"Where are you, Tom?" he shouted.

But no answer came to him.

"What can have happened to him?" cried the boy, wildly. "Can that scoundrel have shot him?"

As this idea came into his mind George was so horrified that he almost dropped. Then composing himself by an effort, he grasped his gun firmly, and rushed off hap-hazardly in what he supposed was the direction the sounds had come from.

But fifteen minutes spent in this way failed to produce any result, and in an agony of fear the boy came to a halt.

"What can it all mean?" he groaned. "Tom! Tom!" he cried, frantically, "where are you?"

Not a sound of any kind broke the stillness, and the mystery and uncertainty of it all were rapidly becoming unbearable when approaching footsteps were heard near by, and George turned to see three men coming toward him.

"Have you see—" began one of them, then as he saw the boy's white face and excited manner, he checked himself and asked suddenly:

"What's the matter with you?"

In as few words as possible George told all that had occurred, and the men became much excited as they listened. When he concluded, the one who had first addressed him hurriedly cried:

"We're on the right track. Be quick now; we must catch him as soon as possible. I'm afraid he's shot the boy. The fellow is an escaped lunatic," he concluded, turning to the horrified George.

Without further words the men began a careful search, George following them, and in less than half-an-hour a loud cry from one brought them all together in a small secluded glade where a most thrilling sight met their gaze.

There was Tom Nixon bound to a tree with a gag stuffed into his mouth, while a little way off stood a wild-eyed man with a double-barrelled gun in his hands which he was levelling at the captive, and seemed to be in the very act of shooting.

Hearing the men coming, however, he turned his eyes that way, then with a yell, swung the gun around, and fired both barrels directly at them. But they were expecting this, and quickly dropping down, the shot passed over their heads, then they sprang up and rushed upon the lunatic in a body.

He fought like a demon, his yells of insane rage echoing through the woods in a manner that made George's blood run cold, but in a short time he was overpowered and subdued.

Tom was now released from his uncomfortable position, and the gag removed from his mouth, but it was some time before he could speak. Then he told George how the madman had suddenly attacked him as he came along, and how during the struggle that followed his gun was accidentally discharged, and he sent out the wild call for help just as the lunatic succeeded in overpowering him.

With insane cunning the latter proceeded to gag the boy with some of his own clothing, which his captor tore off, after which, with the remains of his coat, the lunatic tied him to the tree, then retired a few paces and began aiming the gun at him, Tom expecting each moment to be shot dead.

"It was awful," he concluded, with a shudder.

The men then explained how the lunatic had escaped from the asylum on the north side of the lake early that morning, and stole the gun and shells from the room of one of the keepers, after which he must have gone down to the lake and embarked for the island in one of the boats which were always kept in the little harbor near the institution.

"The only wonder is that he didn't shoot you both on sight," said the keeper, in conclusion. "He is extremely vicious, and gives us more trouble than all our other inmates together."

The boat in which the madman had crossed to the island was found along the shore where he had concealed it, and the keepers agreed to loan it to the boys, provided they would be sure to send it back safely.

This they promised to do, and after seeing the lunatic safe on his return to the asylum, they started in to finish the hunt that had been so singularly interrupted.

When they finally set out for the mainland they took with them a fine bag of birds apiece, but it is safe to say that their outing was likely to remain vivid in the memory of each for some time to come.

Farming in South Africa.

Farming in South Africa has its drawbacks. A correspondent of the Agricultural Journal of Cape Town relates some of them: The locusts came ate in autumn (May) and devastated the pastures to such an extent that the writer's 1,200 half-starved ewes raised only 260 lambs. Then foot and mouth disease broke out among his cattle, and fifteen out of sixty-five succumbed, being unable in their reduced condition to recover from the debilitating effects of the disease. At the time of writing farmers were trying to harvest their oat hay, but heavy rains interfered; the grubs had taken three-fourths of the mealies (maize or corn) crop, and a new generation of locusts had hatched out, requiring ceaseless efforts to check their advance before their wings grew.

STUNNING SUCKERS.

Fish Captured in an Entirely Novel Way.

With the first firm coating of thin black ice the New England boys prepare for a variety of sports. After flinging rocks and sticks on the surface of the freezing water for several days (and thereby ruining the skating) and after sundry stampings of the foot on the shallower spots to test the bearing strength, the whole village of boys takes to the river. Besides running "Tommy" over the dangerous spots, leaping the air holes, playing hocky by day and prisoner's base on moonlight nights, there is the little known but rarely delightful pastime of sucker-stunning. The latter is particularly popular among the skateless lads.

It is only possible during a new freeze; that is, when the stream is covered with clear, fresh ice. Soon after the first cold night or two you will see in many a village little groups trudging creekward armed with short, heavy-headed clubs and an axe or a hatchet. To the inquiring cries of such of their mates as are "green" on the subject, they yell back, "Goin' a-stunnin' suckers!"

Selecting a stretch of water not over a foot deep they separate and move stealthily over the ice. The half-inch "rubber" ice bends under their feet and scares them with many a crackle and prolonged "boom!" Under it they can see the bottom as clearly as from a skiff in summer. The slow-swirling dead leaves drift over the pebbles and muddy bars. Now and again a water-soaked branch crawls past. Ha! One boy bends forward eagerly and raises his weapon. He sees lying slantwise of the current a dozing old sucker, a big one. Hardly a movement of fin is perceptible, yet the fish is keeping his white nose pointed up-stream.

Whack! Down comes the club directly over the sluggard, and the fractured ice forms a glistening star where the blow fell. Water oozes up from a tiny hole in the center of the star and through the cracked ice one may see the now unconscious sucker floating with the snowy belly uppermost. A cry of triumph brings the boy with the axe. A hole is speedily cut, a little down-stream from the fish so as to allow for the speed of the current, and the stiffened fish is scooped out.

Usually he is a "buster," for the stunners do not bother with the small fry. By the time the axeman has captured the first fish, usually another is waiting to be chopped out, and for two or three hours it is merry sport. It takes considerable skill, too, to stun the fish, for a very violent stroke may smash the ice without affecting the fish. If the axeman is slow the sucker, after drifting a few moments, will revive and swim lazily away. It is not uncommon for a party of four or five to bring home from thirty to sixty suckers as an afternoon's work. These, in the small streams, will average a pound or a pound and a half apiece. In such rivers as the Housatonic and Naugatuck, however, some suckers weighing five and six pounds are stunned every fair day, and the average weight is not under two and a half pounds.

TRANSVAAL'S PRESIDENT.

Some of the Traits of President Kruger—An Autocratic Ruler.

"Oom Paul," as President Kruger of the Transvaal is affectionately called by his fellow-citizens, was born in the Coleburg district of Cape Colony on October 10, 1825. His full name is Stephanus Johannes Kruger. As a youth he received his training on the veldt—rifle in hand—more than in the school room, belonging to a Dopper (or Separatist church) family that excelled in hunting and paid little heed to education. In fact, President Kruger is a man of few accomplishments, and his skill in diplomacy may be said to be instinctive. It was Cecil Rhodes who said that of all the men he had ever dealt with President Kruger was the only statesman by nature.

When the great trek, or march, from Cape Colony to a virgin country began in 1835, Paul was ten years old. For a year the Kruger family halted in the Free State, and then they crossed over into Natal, where the disastrous fighting with the Zulus at Busman's River occurred, the trekkers afterwards taking up farms in the Transvaal.

In his eighteenth year Paul Kruger was elected field cornet, and five years later a commandant. For distinguished services in a nine years' Kaffir war he was promoted to Commandant-General. In 1883 he became President of the Republic. As a ruler, President Kruger is autocratic, any measure advocated by him invariably passing the Legislature, such is his personal influence and the strength of his will. Whenever a serious attempt is made to thwart it, Oom Paul threatens to resign, and the opposition to his wishes immediately dissolves. The President, like all the Boers, is a devoted family man. His wife is said to be a woman of much shrewdness and force of will. They have had several children, and at least one of their children, Egolf, who rode through Johannesburg firing his revolver like a cowboy the other day, promises to be a chip off the old block.

Settling a Puma.

In some parts of the state the California lion or puma is far more troublesome than the bear. These beasts will kill a yearling colt or a half-grown heifer, and will tackle any smaller animals about the homestead. While they are sneaking cowards, they will fight savagely at close quarters. On one occasion a young son of the writer was occupying a section of government land by way of pre-emption in the foothills of Fresno county. One night there was such a furious barking of dogs at no great distance from the cabin that he took a shotgun and went out expecting to find a coon or a wildcat that the dogs had driven up a tree. The night was dark, and he could only see the dim outline of some beast stretched out on a limb. He had only quail-shot cartridges, but concluded that with the dogs it would be safe to blaze away. One or two discharges made no impression. Gathering some dry sticks and leaves and putting a match to them, the outline of a puma was clearly made out. After firing six shots the lion came down and stood up for a fight at close quarters. Just then the dogs tackled him in the rear and forced him back into the tree. At the eleventh shot the beast fell out of the tree dead. His weight was a little short of 300 pounds, and he measured from his nose to the tip of his tail about 8½ feet.

Long Baths in Japan.

The Rev. W. Weston, in the course of a paper on "The Geography of Japan" read before the Geographical Society, stated some facts which, so far as we know, are new in the history of hygiene. In the mountains there are many hot mineral springs, nestling generally in gullies below the highest points, but still far up the ascents. The peasantry are very fond of these baths, and indulge in them to an incredible extent. The temperature is usually from 100 degrees to 130 degrees Fahrenheit, and in one place Mr. Weston knew of, "where the water was just about bloodheat, a man would stay in practically for a month on end, taking care, however, to place a heavy stone on his knees, to keep him from floating or turning over in his sleep. The caretaker of this particular establishment, a cheery old man of some seventy summers, himself staid in the bath the whole winter through." We know from the experience of the South Sea Islands, that a human being can live in warm sea water for thirty-six hours; but that life can be maintained practically for months in sulphuretted fresh water is an addition to the records of human endurance. One wonders what other qualities of fish such men possess.

A Nervy Burglar.

Burglars entered the apartments of Mrs. Kate Claymore in the flat building at 26th and State streets, last Sunday afternoon while the family were absent. The thieves secured over $300 worth of jewelry and $150 worth of clothing. Among the lot of jewelry was a pair of diamond bracelets, one of which the thieves dropped in the hallway in their haste to escape. The bracelet was recovered and returned to Mrs. Claymore. Monday the burglary was reported to the police and a description of the stolen property was taken, and yesterday afternoon a well-dressed young man called at the Claymore apartments and stated that he was an officer from the central station. His next statement was that the police had recovered what they thought was part of her property, among which was a diamond set bracelet. He desired that he be allowed to take the bracelet lost by the thieves in order to compare it with the one recovered. Mrs. Claymore obligingly made the loan, but so far the Police Department has not seen the bracelet. The latter are thoroughly convinced that one of the burglars was the author of a sharp trick to obtain possession of the bracelet they dropped in the hallway, and officers of the 22d street station are working on the case, but without result so far.

Free Coal From a Sandbar.

Farmers along the Ohio River for twenty miles above Portsmouth get their winter supply of coal from the river-bed during extremely low water. During Confederate Gen. Morgan's raid through Ohio for strategic purposes he sank a fleet of over two hundred coal barges. The barges and contents became an obstruction to the river, and in 1895 the Government engineers blew them up to open the channel. The coal has been steadily drifting down the river ever since. The chunks have been worn round by the force of the water. They range in size from a baseball to a man's head. It is during the high water that they are kept in motion.

When the waters subside they lodge on the sandbars, and when the latter are high and dry the farmers pick the coal balls out of the boulders and gravel. The shallows adjacent to the bars are also explored. The action of the water in all these years seems to have washed the sulphur out of the coal, greatly to its improvement. The coal balls are covered by a grayish deposit of lime, and can be handled without soiling the hands.

How Bears Fish.

If any proof is wanted that the bear is an expert fisher, the hunter and the tourist can find it on the McCloud River or any other mountain affluent of the Sacramento. When the run of salmon is strong the old bears do a better stroke of fishing than most amateurs. They choose a shelving rock well out in the stream or the trunk of a fallen tree. There is more fun in watching a bear on such occasions than in shooting at him. When he gets into position, one forepaw is extended over the log or rock to the water line. When the fish are running strong it is a clumsy sort of a bear that cannot rake out a ten-pound salmon within an hour of getting down to business. Failing to find a live fish, Bruin will take a dead one, which can sometimes be found after the spawning season is over, and the run of fish is toward the sea. But if you want luck as a fisherman never shoot at this belated brother when he is out on a fishing excursion.

Husbanding the Minutes.

It is wonderful to see how many hours prompt people contrive to make of a day. It is as if they picked up the moments the dawdlers lost. And if you ever find yourself where you have so many things pressing upon you that you hardly know how to begin, let me tell you a secret: Take hold of the very first one that comes to hand. You will find that the rest will all fall into line, and follow after like a company of well-drilled soldiers.

Renovating Black Silk.

In these days when economy is the watchword in many families, even among those who are comfortably situated financially, it is well to know how to renovate a black silk dress, without sending it to the professional cleaner.

Take it apart carefully, picking out all the threads and brushing each piece. Make a lather of soft hot water and ivory soap, the common yellow soaps destroying the texture of silk if used in cleansing it. Lay the pieces on a table that is smooth, clean, and free from varnish. Dip a sponge in the water, and sponge each piece, keeping it smooth all the time. As soon as the water gets dirty, get fresh water, and wipe as dry as possible with a dry cloth. Press with a hot iron, placing a piece of black cambric over it, then lay the pieces away without folding. If a little stiffening is desired, dissolve a teaspoonful of gum arabic in a gallon of boiling water, and dip the pieces in it after they have been rinsed. Then wipe with a dry cloth and iron. All dark silk may be cleaned in the same way.

It is often desirable to remove grease spots from silk or woolen goods, without washing or sponging the entire garment, and it can be done by the following process: Scrape French chalk fine and moisten to a stiff paste with strong soapsuds. Make into small, flat cakes, dry in the sunshine or warm oven, and keep them for use. When you need it, scrape one to a powder and cover the spot with it, laying the silk upon a folded cloth, folding until there are several thicknesses. Lay two or three folds of tissue paper upon the chalk, and press with a hot iron for a minute or two, taking care that it does not touch the silk. Scrape off the chalk and the grease will come with it. Every trace of chalk may be removed with a soft, clean brush.

The Legend of Fireplace.

Long Island has two places of which its inhabitants are very proud—Brooklyn and Fireplace. Fireplace is said to be one of the smallest villages in the world. And it is rather curious that Fireplace is just about as far from Brooklyn as it can get, being near Montauk Point, at the extreme eastern end of the island.

Fireplace consists of two stone houses about sixty years old. There is a curious legend about how Fireplace was founded and the way in which it received its queer name. Here is the legend: Two hundred years ago Gardiner's Island was bought from the Indians by the Gardiner family for a very low price. The purchasers of the island and their descendants lived there for many years.

When they came over to Long Island to make any visit to the mainland their servants took the boats back to Gardiner's Island until they should be needed again. When the family wished to return to the island they lighted a big bonfire on Long Island, which was the signal for the servants to fetch the boats over. This was directly opposite the Gardiner homestead. In time two stone houses were built, where the Gardiners used to light their signal bonfires. When it came to selecting a name the occupants of the houses thought of these old fires and selected what is certainly a bizarre name for a village—Fireplace.—New York Herald.

Non-animal Boots.

There are vegetarians who deny themselves flesh food on sanitary grounds only, while others cling to the diet on humanitarian grounds. They refuse to eat meat, because they decline even remotely to sanction the slaughter of a living creature for any purpose.

This feeling is carried to the point of a fad in England, and, as a result, "vegetarian boots and shoes" are advertised as for sale in the London papers. The uppers are made of "jannus corium," which, by the way, is oak tanned leather, but few people will recognize the fact. This is all the leather used in the shoes, however.

The soles are of closely waterproofed flax belting. The vegetarians, in arguing that the skins of slaughtered animals are not necessary, say that India rubber, gutta-percha, steel, iron, and brass nails, cashmere, cotton, elastic webbing, wood, paper, cork, straw, silk, jute and wax go to form the modern mystery of a lady's shoe in which oftentimes no element of leather enters.

Making a Spool of Thread.

A well-known manufacturer says that the making of a spool of thread is a complicated process. Only the very best sea island cotton can be used. The cotton is taken in the raw state and torn all to pieces by a machine called a breaker. It then goes through several other machines by which it is combed and freed from impurities. A machine called a slipper takes it up and twists it out into soft white yarn. This is carefully combed again, and is taken into another department, where several small strands of this yarn are twisted into one fine one. Three of these are twisted together, and you then have six-cord thread, which, after it is bleached, is ready for the market. Another interesting thing is the numbering of thread. Every woman knows the size of thread that she requires for doing a certain kind of work, but very few of them know how it came to be so numbered. When cotton thread was first made 840 yards of it weighed one pound. This was called No. 1, and if a pound contained just twice this number of yards it was called No. 2, and so on.

"How do you manage to make yourself so popular with all the old bachelors?"

Widow—I ask them for their advice.

He—And do you manage it the same way with the young ones?"

Widow—Oh, no. With them I ridicule the advice the older ones give.

PUT IN JAIL.

An Attorney's Peculiar Predicament in a Justice Trial.

"I was imprisoned in a stable once," said a well-known attorney to a Washington Star writer. "I had been retained to recover a mule in a mountain county of North Carolina. The mule had been taken from my client and I obtained a writ of replevin, under which the sheriff turned the animal over to me. He was placed in a log stable until the case could be tried the next morning. Court convened about sunrise, under a big oak tree, and the mule was sent for, but the brute had escaped and could not be found.

"'Cou't will come to order,' said the justice, 'an' es the critter is gone, the red-headed lawyer'll take his place, bein' as he was the las' one thet hed 'im in charge.'

"The trial progressed and judgment was rendered in favor of my client for the mule, but in the absence of the property, the justice said:

"'The mule was wuth a hunderd dollars, an' as the lawyer let 'im git away, I'll render judgment agin 'im for a hundred dollars an' costs, an' the sheriff'll imprison 'im 'till the cost are paid.'

"Of course the proceedings were illegal, but as I did not have enough money in my pockets to pay the costs, I was locked up in the log stable until I could send thirty miles over the mountains and get the cash. All day long I staid in the impromptu jail, and as it grew dark my thoughts were not of a pleasant nature. Suddenly a nose stuck threw the chinks. It was the lost mule, and I have never been as glad to see any living creature, as I was to greet that long-eared representative of the equine race. I succeeded in making the owner of the stable hear me, and in a few minutes the mule had taken my place in the stable."

A Nation of Coffee Drinkers.

The Americans are a coffee-drinking people. The last fiscal year the value of coffee imported into the United States exceeded the value of any other single article, amounting to a total of $96,130,717. Ordinarily sugar stands at the head of the list of imports, but the excessive importations of sugar in 1894 in anticipation of the tax imposed by the tariff cut importations down from $128,898,882 in 1894 to $77,788,727 in 1895. During the current fiscal year a large increase in the revenue may be anticipated from increased receipts from sugar duties.

In Snowbound States.

In States and Territories where snow and ice last all the long winters through, where men are much exposed and suffer much from cold, it is a wonder they do not provide better against some of the consequences. In some lumber camps, choppers stand all day in knee-deep snow with half frozen feet. The feet are much more tender than the hands from being covered up all the time. Men are often lame all summer from the frost-bites of the previous winter. Why it is so, is simply because they do not know that St Jacobs Oil will cure frost-bite in a night.

When the problem of a man's life is how to become rich, he never seems to think he has solved it.

The World's Earliest Potato.

That's Salzer's Earliest, fit for use in 28 days. Salzer's new late potato, Champion of the World, is pronounced the heaviest yielder in the world, and we challenge you to produce its equal! 10 acres to Salzer's Earliest Potatoes yield 4000 bushels, sold in June at $1 a bushel—$4000. That pays. A word to the wise, etc.

NOW IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND it with 10c. postage you will get, free, 10 packages grains and grasses, including Teosinte, Lathyrus, Sand Vetch, Giant Spurry, Giant Clover, etc., and our mammoth seed catalogue. (A. C.)

Some experiments at Leavenworth, Kan., show that packed snow offers an excellent resistance to bullets.

Nervous

People wonder way their nerves are so weak why they get tired so easily; why they do no sleep naturally; why they have frequent headache, indigestion and

Nervous Dyspepsia. The explanation is simple. It is found in that impure blood feeding the nerves on refuse instead of the elements of strength and vigor. Opiate and nerve compounds simply deaden and do no cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla feeds the nerve pure, rich blood, gives natural sleep, perfect digestion, is the true remedy for nervousness

Hood's
Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

FIRST PERSON PLURAL.

Editor Who Fears the Time-Honored "We" May Be Overruled.

Some kind-hearted editor in New England has furnished a new example of the misuse of the prerogative of editors and kings. A lady correspondent wrote him, recommending raw potatoes for asthma. She said she had tried them, eating one every evening just before she went to bed, and, in short, the effect was all that the most exacting before-and-after photographer could require. So she recommended them to all the similarly afflicted readers of the New England publication aforesaid, and asked the editor if he would not be good enough to try the remedy himself, so that he could speak with authority.

This placed the editor in a rather unpleasant predicament. He, however, gracefully avoided the difficulty by replying editorially to this effect:

"We have great confidence in this kind lady in regard to her own case and others cited, but our stomach is a rather delicate one, and our digestion even of cooked potatoes none of the best."

It is such curiosities of editorial English as this that threatens the ruin of the first person plural. Already certain of our contemporaries which have a fine taste for humor (notably Life and the Brooklyn Eagle) have started the fashion. We suspect that they have done so in order that they may have many jokes at the expense of those newspapers which still say "we" on all possible occasions. The Washington Post will not be long in following their lead. It refers often in its brisk, crisp paragraphs to such well-known phrases as "We have a new Methodist minister in our midst," and it will doubtless hail with glee the editorial utterance quoted above.

If the first person plural is to stay, something must be done to convince editors at large that while their mental faculties belong in a sense to their readers, and while on questions of public policy what "we" think and what "our" policy is, and how a certain proposal strikes "us," makes good reading, the first person plural does not extend to the editor's personality, and therefore that references to the editorial stomach should be strictly in the singular. Here is a subject for the schools of "journalism."—Syracuse Post.

He Settled It.

At a Market street soda fountain the other day two summer girls were enjoying a pineapple frappe together. The day was hot, it was the noon hour, all the seats along the counter were taken, and a number of thirsty men and women were on the outskirts, patiently waiting their turn for refreshments. The two girls sipped and dallied with their frappe more leisurely than the situation warranted, and when they had finished they began the usual feminine wrangle as to which should pay for the treat. The blonde girl put down a dime and the brunette snatched it back and put down two nickels; then the blonde shoved her money to the front again, to be again violently deferred by the determined brunette, both exclaiming: "No, you shan't pay; it's my treat." At this crisis a big, important-looking man in his shirt sleeves, who had been waiting for some time, broke harshly into the dialogue:

"Great Governor!" he said, "quit shovin' those nickels around and give other folks a chance. Rather'n seein' that goin' on any longer I'll pay for the lot myself." The girls both deserted their dimes and fled.—Boston Post.

Queer Facts About Air.

The celebrated chemist of the sixteenth century who argued that it would be impossible for us to live on the earth's surface if the atmosphere would suddenly increase to twice its present thickness could not have been far wrong after all; that is, if the experiments of Dr. Arnott are to be taken as conclusive. In his observations on atmospheric pressure at the bottoms of the deep mining shafts of Europe, Prof. Arnott has found that the change between the readings of a barometer at the bottom of a four-thousand-foot shaft and one at the surface is great enough to warrant him in making the statement that air at the bottom of a shaft twenty miles deep would be as dense as water. Figuring on the same ratio he finds that if a hole could be sunk forty miles into the bowels of the earth the density of the air at the bottom would be as great as that of quicksilver.

Old age has at least one advantage: elderly people are hardly ever "talked about."

A Simile in Smoke.

There's all sorts of grades of tobacco plant. The best comes from Havana. There's all sorts of grades of sarsaparilla plant. The best comes from Honduras. If you want cheap tobacco, all right—provided you get value for your money. Cheap tobacco's not as good to smoke—but it don't cost as much.

If you **want** cheap sarsaparilla . . . But you don't want it. Of course you don't. You are paying for the best. To pay for the best and get anything but Honduras sarsaparilla is like paying for Havana cigars and getting Pittsburg "Stogies." There's only one sarsaparilla made exclusively from the imported Honduras plant. That's Ayer's. Just keep it in mind that you are paying for Honduras sarsaparilla when you are paying for the best; but you don't get what you pay for unless you get Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Any doubt about it? Send for the "Curebook."
It kills doubts but cures doubters.
Address: J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "The Power of Example."

TEXT: "An Abimelech took an ax in his hand and cut down a bough from the trees and took it and laid it on his shoulder and said unto the people that were with him: 'What ye have seen me do make haste and do as I have done.' And all the people likewise cut down every man his bough."—Judges ix., 48.

Abimelech is a name malodorous in Bible history and yet full of profitable suggestion. Buoys are black and uncomely, but they tell where the rocks are. The snake's rattle is hideous, but it gives timely warning. From the piazza of my summer home night by night I saw a lighthouse fifteen miles away, not placed there for adornment, but to tell mariners to stand off from that dangerous point. So all the iron-bound coast or moral danger is marked with Saul and Herod and Rehoboam and Jezebel and Abimelech. These bad people are mentioned in the Bible not only as warnings, but because there were sometimes flashes of good conduct in their lives worthy of imitation. God sometimes drives a very straight nail with a very poor hammer.

The city of Schechem had to be taken, and Abimelech and his men were to do it. I see the dust rolling up from their excited march. I hear the shouting of the captains and the yell of the besiegers. The swords clack sharply on the parrying shields, and the vociferation of two armies in death grapple is horrible to hear. The battle goes on all day, and as the sun is setting Abimelech and his army cry "Surrender!" to the beaten foe, and, unable longer to resist, the city of Shechem falls, and there are pools of blood and dissevered limbs and glazed eyes looking up begginly for mercy that war never shows, and dying soldiers with their head on the lap of mother or wife or sister, who have come out for the last offices of kindness and affection, and a groan rolls across the city, stopping not, because there is no spot for it to rest, so full is the place of other groans. A city wounded! A city dying! A city dead! Wail for Shechem, all ye who know the horrors of a sacked town.

As I look over the city I find only one building standing, and that is the temple of the god Berith. Some soldiers outside of the city in a tower, finding that they can no longer defend Shechem, now begin to look out for their own personal safety, and they fly to this temple of Berith. They go within the door, shut it, and they say: "Now we are safe. Abimelech has taken the whole city, but he cannot take this temple of Berith. Here we shall be under the protection of the gods." O Berith, the god, do your best now for these refugees. If you have eyes, pity them. If you have hands, help them. If you have thunderbolts, strike for them. But how shall Abimelech and his army take this temple of Berith and the men who are there fortified? Will they do it with the sword? Nay. Will they do it with the spear? Nay. With the battering ram rolled up by hundred armed strength crashing against the walls? Nay. Abimelech marches his men to a wood in Zalmon. With his ax he hews off a limb of a tree and puts that limb upon his shoulder, and then he says to his men, "You do the same."

They are obedient to their commander. There is a struggle as to who shall have axes. The whole wood is full of bending boughs, and the crackling and the hacking, and the cutting, until every one of the host has a limb of a tree cut down, and not only that, but has put it on his shoulder just as Abimelech showed him how. Are these men all armed with the tree branch? The reply comes, "All armed." And they march on. Oh, what a strange army, with that strange equipment! They come up to the foot of the temple at Berith, and Abimelech takes his limb of a tree and throws it down, and the first platoon of soldiers come up, and they throw down their branches, and the second platoon; and the third, until all around about the temple of Berith there is a pile of tree branches. The Shechemites look out from the window of the temple upon what seems to them childish play on the parts of their enemies. But soon the flints are struck, and the spark begins to kindle the brush, and the flame comes up all through the pile, and the red elements leap to the casement, and the woodwork begins to blaze, and one arm of flame is thrown up on the right side of the temple, and another arm of flame is thrown up on the left side of the temple, until they clasp their lurid palms under the wild night sky, and the cry of "Fire!" within and "Fire" without announces the terror, and the strangulation, and the doom of the Shechemites, and the complete overthrow of the temple of the god Berith. Then there went up a shout, long and loud, from the stout lungs and swarthy chests of Abimelech and his men as they stood amid the ashes and the dust crying, "Victory, victory!"

Oh, my friends, the gospel is not a syllogism; it is not casuistry; it is not polemics, or the science of squabbles. It is blood red fact; it is warm hearted invitation; it is leaping, bounding, flying good news; it is efflorescent with all light; it is rubescent with all summery glow; it is arborescent with all sweet shade. I have seen the sun rise on Mount Washington, and from the Tiptop House, but there was no beauty in that compared with the dayspring from on high when Christ gives light to a soul. I have heard Parepa sing, but there was no music in that compared with the voice of Christ when He said, "Thy sins are forgiven thee; go in peace." Good news! Let every one cut down a branch of this tree of life and wave it. Let him throw it down and kindle it. Let all the way from Mount Zalmon to Shechem be filled with the tossing joy. Good news! This bonfire of the gospel shall consume the last temple of sin, and will illumine the sky with apocalyptic joy, that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners. Any new plan that makes a man quit hissing, and that prostrates a wrong, I am as much in favor of as though all the doctors, and the bishops, and the archbishops, and the synods, and the academical gowusmen of Christianity sanctioned it. The temple of Berith must come down, and I do not care how it comes.

Still further I learn from this subject the power of example. If Abimelech had sat down on the grass and told his men to go and get the boughs and go out to the battle, they would never have gone at all, or if they had it would have been without any spirit or effective result, but when Abimelech goes with his own ax and hews down a branch and with Abimelech's arm puts it on Abimelech's shoulder and marches on, then, my text says, all the people did the same. How natural that was! What made Garibaldi and Stonewall Jackson the most magnetic commanders of this century? They always rode ahead. Oh, the overwhelming power of example! Here is the father on the wrong road. All his boys go on the wrong road. Here is a father who enlists for Christ. His children enlist. I saw in some of the picture galleries of Europe that before many of the great works of the great masters, the old masters, there would be sometimes four and five artists taking copies of pictures. These copies they were going to carry with them, perhaps to distant lands, and I have thought that your life and character are a masterpiece, and it is being copied, and long after you are gone will bloom or blast in the homes of those who knew you and be a Gorgon or a Madonna. Look out what you say. Look out what you do. Eternity will hear the echo. The best sermon ever preached is a holy life. The best music ever chanted is a consistent walk. If you want others to serve God, serve Him yourself. If you want others to shoulder their duty, shoulder yours. Where Abimelech goes his troops go. Oh, start out for heaven to-day, and your family will come after you, and your business associates will come after you, and your social friends will join you. With one branch of the tree of life for a baton, marshal just as many as you can gather. Oh, the infinite, the semiomnipotent power of a good or bad example!

I saw last summer, near the beach, a wrecker's machine. It was a cylinder with some holes at the side, made for and thrusting in of some long poles with strong leverage, and when there is any vessel in trouble or going to pieces in the offing, the wreckers shoot a rope out to the suffering men. They grasp it, and the wreckers turn the cylinder, and the rope winds around the cylinder, and those who are shipwrecked are saved. So at your feet, to-day, there is an influence with a tremendous leverage. The rope attached to it swings far out into the billowy future. Your children, your children's children and all the generations that are to follow will grip that influence and feel the long reaching pull long after the figures on your tombstone are so near worn out that the visitor cannot tell whether it was 1896 or 1796 or 1696 that you died.

Still further I learn from this subject the advantage of concerted action. If Abimelech had merely gone out with a tree branch, the work would not have been accomplished, or if ten, twenty or thirty men had gone, but when all the axes are lifted and all the sharp edges fall, and all these men carry each his tree branch down and threw it about the temple, the victory is gained—the temple falls. My friends, where there is one man in the church of God at this day shouldering his whole duty there are a great many who never lift an ax or swing a bough. It seems to me as if there were ten drones in every hive to one busy bee; as though there were twenty sailors sound asleep in the ship's hammocks to four men on the stormy deck. It seems as if there were 50,000 men belonging to the reserve corps, and only 1000 active combatants. Oh, we all want our boats to get over to the golden sands, but the most of us are seated either in the prow or in the stern, wrapped in our striped shawl, holding a big handled sunshade, while others are blistered in the heat and pull until the oarlocks groan and the blades bend till they snap. Oh, you religious sleepyheads, wake up! You have lain so long in one place that the ants and caterpillars have begun to crawl over you! What do you know, my brother, about a living gospel made to storm the world? Now, my idea of a Christian is a man on fire with zeal for God, and if your pulse ordinarily beats sixty times a minute when you think of other themes and talk about other themes, if your pulse does not go up to seventy-five or eighty when you come to talk about Christ and heaven, it is because you do not know the one, and have a poor chance of getting to the other.

In a former charge one Sabbath I took into the pulpit the church records, and I laid them on the pulpit and opened them and said: "Brethren here are the church records. I find a great many of you whose names are down here are off duty." Some were afraid I would read the names, for at that time some of them were deep in the worst kind of oil stocks and were idle as to Christian work. But if ministers of Christ to-day should bring the church records into the pulpit and read, oh, what a flutter there would be! There would not be fans enough in church to keep the cheeks cool. I do not know but it would be a good thing if the minister once in awhile should bring the church records in the pulpit and call the roll, for that is what I consider every church record to be—merely a muster roll of the Lord's army—and the reading of it should reveal where every soldier is and what he is doing.

Suppose in military circles on the morning of battle the roll was called, and out of 1000 men only 100 men in the regiment answered. What excitement there would be in the camp! What would the colonel say? What high talking there would be among the captains and majors and the adjutants. Suppose word came to headquarters that these delinquents excused themselves on the ground that they had overslept themselves, or the morning was damp and they were afraid of getting their feet wet, or that they were busy cooking rations. My friends, this is the morning of the day of God Almighty's battle. Do you not see the troops? Hear ye not all the trumpets of heaven and all the drums of hell? Which side are you on? If you are on the right side, to what cavalry troop, to what artillery service, to what garrison duty do you belong? In other words, in what Sabbath school do you teach? In what prayer meeting do you extort? To what penitentiary do you declare eternal liberty? To what almshouse do you announce the riches of heaven? What broken bone of sorrow have you ever set? Are you doing nothing? Is it possible that a man or woman sworn to be a follower of Jesus Christ is doing nothing? Then hide the horrible secret from the angels. Keep it away from the book of judgment. If you are doing nothing, do not let the world find it out, lest they charge your religion with being a fa se face. Do not let your cowardice and treason be heard among the martyrs about the throne, lest they forget the sanctity of the place and denounce your betrayal of that cause for which they agonized and died.

The temple of Berith is very broad, and it is very high. It has been going up by the hands of men and devils, and no human engineering can demolish it, but if the 70,000 ministers of Christ in this country should each take a branch of the tree of life, and all their congregations should do the same, and we should march on and throw these branches around the great temples of sin and worldliness and folly, it would need no match or coal or torch of ours to touch off the pile, for, as in the days of Elijah, fire would fall from heaven and kindle the bonfire of Christian victory over demolished sin.

Still further, I learn from this subject the danger of false refuges. As soon as these Shechemites got into the temple they thought they were safe. They said: "Berith will take care of us. Abimelech may batter down everything else. He cannot batter down this temple where we are now hid." But very soon they heard the timbers crackling, and they were smothered with smoke, and they miserably died. I suppose every person in this audience this moment is stepping into some kind of refuge. Here you step in the tower of good works. You say, "I shall be safe in this refuge." The battlements are adorned; the steps are varnished; on the wall are pictures of all the suffering you have alleviated, and all the schools you have established, and all the fine things you have ever done. Up in that tower you feel you are safe. But hear you not the tramp of your unpardoned sins all around the tower? They each have a match. You are kindling the combustible material. You feel the heat and the suffocation. Oh, may you leap in time, the gospel declaring, "By the deeds of the law shall no flesh living be justified."

"Well," you say, "I have been driven out of that tower. Where shall I go?" Step into this tower of indifference. You say, "If this tower is attacked, it will be a great while before it is taken." You feel at ease. But there is an Abimelech with ruthless assault coming on. Death and his forces are gathering around, and they demand that you surrender everything, and they clamor for your overthrow, and they throw their skeleton arms in the window, and with their iron fists they beat against the door, and while you are trying to keep them out you see the torches of judgment kindling, and every forest is a torch and every mountain a torch and every sea a torch, and while the Alps and Pyrenees and Himalayas turn into a live coal, blown redder and redder by the whirlwind breath of a God omnipotent, what will become of your refuge of lies?

"Bar," says some one, "you are engaged in a very mean business, driving us from tower to tower." Oh, no. I want to tell you of a Gibraltar that never has been and never will be taken, of a wall that no satanic assault can scale, of a bulwark that the judgment earthquakes cannot budge. The Bible refers to it when it says, "In God is thy refuge, and underneath thee are the everlasting arms." Oh, fling yourself into it. Tread down unceremoniously everything that intercepts you. Wedge your way there. There are enough hounds of death and peril after you to make you hurry. Many a man has perished just outside the tower with his foot on the step, with his hand on the latch. Oh get inside. Not one surplus second have you to spare. Quick! Quick! Quick!

The total ordinary expenditures of the Government in 1895 were $356,195,298.

Not That Time.

"What I want to know," said the early oyster, "is whether I am to be in the swim this season."

"Not this time," said the cook, as he scooped him into a pattie.—Detroit Free Press.

Rough Talk.

Miss Parvie-New—And wouldn't it be splendid if I should catch a lord?

Miss May-Fair—Yes, then you would be a lady—Pick-Me-Up.

The Modern Way

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by California Fig Syrup Company.

Many wits are sharpened on the grindstone of poverty.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

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A man may write an utterly illegible hand and still not be great.

A Good Dog is Worth Looking After.

If you own a dog and think anything of him you should be able to treat him intelligently when ill and understand him sufficiently to detect symptoms of illness. The dog doctor book written by S. Clay Glover, D. V. S., specialist in canine diseases to the principal kennel clubs, will furnish this information. It is a cloth bound, handsomely illustrated book, and will be sent postpaid by the Book Publishing House, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City, on receipt of 40 cts. In postage stamps.

It is never any trouble to discover arguments in favor of what you want to do.

The only floating soap now made that is 100 per cent. pure and contains Borax is Dobbins' Floating-Borax Soap. Why buy an adulterated soap when you can get the genuine? Put up only in red wrappers.

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FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free. DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

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DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory, Binghamton, N. Y.

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The More that Peruna's Ginger Tonic the more its virtues are revealed in dispelling colds, indigestion, pain and every weakness.

A heavy purse in a fool's pocket is a heavy curse.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are of great service in subduing Hoarseness and Coughs. Sold only in boxes. Avoid imitations.

The Chicago Park Board is trying to sell off a job lot of surplus lions, buffalo and elk.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an A No. 1 Asthma medicine. W. R. WILLIAMS, Antioch, Ills., April 11, 1894.

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The first watches were made in 1746.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Only one person in 1000 dies from old age.

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A new glove has a palm mirror.

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RIPANS TABULES

Mr. Bert M. Moses, the advertisment and business writer of 592 Third street, Brooklyn, relates that he recently had occasion to consult Dr. J. S. Carreau, a well-known physician of 18 West Twenty-first street, New York City, for a stomach trouble which was pronounced a type of dyspepsia. "After consultation," writes Mr. Moses, "the Doctor gave me a prescription, and I was somewhat surprised to note that the formula was nearly identical with that of Ripans Tabules, for which I had, on more than one occasion prepared advertising matter. I had Dr. Carreau's prescription filled, and it proved satisfactory, giving quick relief. A week later, when I had taken all the medicine, I again called on the Doctor and mentioned the similarity of his prescription and the proprietary remedy spoken of, showing him both the remedy itself and the formula. The Doctor was at first somewhat inclined to criticise what he called patent medicines, but appeared to be surprised when he noted to what extent his own prescription conformed to the formula I showed him. It was practically the same. After a short time devoted to noting the careful manner in which the proprietary medicine was prepared, he wound up by prescribing it for my case. Of course I had to pay him for telling me to do this, but it was worth the cost to have such high professional assurance that the advertised article was, in fact, the scientific formula that it purported to be. I might have taken the proprietary medicine in the beginning and saved the Doctor's fee, but I think the confidence I have acquired in the efficacy of the remedy, through the Doctor's indorsement of it, is well worth the fee."

Ripans Tabules are sold by druggists, or by mail if the price (50 cents a box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce st., New York. Sample vial, 10 cents.

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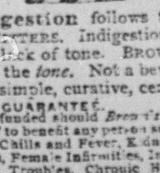

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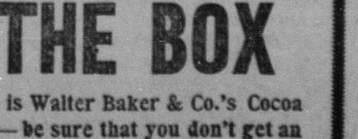

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Are recognized as the best for all soils and climes, whether East or West, North or South, because they

Sprout Quickly, Grow Vigorously, Produce Enormously!

That is their record the world over. Being Northern-grown, they are bred to earliness. There is lots of money made in early vegetables, and we are going to make a bold statement here that the earliest, choicest vegetables in the world are produced from Salzer's seeds. Our Catalogue tells you why, so if you wish to make money—that is, have vegetables in the market 10 to 20 days ahead of your neighbors—plant Salzer's Seeds. Send 4c. for market gardeners' wholesale list. ☞ Lightning Cabbage is the earliest Cabbage novelty of the world, fit for market in 60 days! Pkg., 15c.; oz., 50c.; ¼ lb., $2.00.

We make a specialty of choice pedigree Onion Seed: 90c. per pound!

Salzer's Earliest Cucumber cannot be beat. Pkg., 10c.; oz., 20c.; ¼ lb., 50c.

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FRED KURTZ, - Editor.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Feb. 6

ANNOUNCEMENT.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce that Jacob L. Runkle, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

RECORDER.

We are authorized to announce that A. R. Alexander, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Frank Foreman, of Centre Hall borough, will be a candidate for the office of Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce that Franklin Bowersox, of Ferguson, West precinct; will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

A GOOD Republican seems to be after ex-sheriff Cook's scalp.

TOM Reed has lost his starch—boss of the House he is afraid to put out a policy on the money or tariff questions. Poor czar.

WITH Democrats of straight, clean records on our county ticket, we will win. Be careful, then.

GENERAL HARRISON has written a letter saying he will not be a candidate for President. This will let Reed and McKinley breathe freer.

BIG or little sum, if you go to law about it you come out a loser. A quarrel with a waiter at Pittsburg for one cent cost Officer Joseph Kelly just $250 before he got through court.

THE Iowa Senate has passed a bill making it a crime to manufacture or sell cigarettes in that state, and the House will also pass the bill.

IN St. Petersburg there is a strong feeling that the European political situation will soon be marked by an outburst. All sorts of sinister comments are made by the press on the visit of Count Von Hatzfeldt, Germany's ambassador in London, to Berlin. The "Novosti" gives notice to statements of Italy, on the one hand, and Germany on the other, the former powers fearing that the latter's recent independent action may lead them into complications. It is also asserted that the Bulgarian question is approaching a solution, and that Prince Ferdinand's resignation is only a matter of time.

RESTRICTING IMMIGRATION.

The laws now in force restricting immigration apply to the pauper, the criminal and the afflicted classes, says the Pittsburg *Post*. They debar from landing all idiots, paupers, assisted immigrants, insane persons, felons, polygamists, those with loathsome or contagious diseases, and contract laborers. They are reasonably well enforced, and every year many of the prohibited class are sent back to Europe at the cost of the steamship companies bringing them here. Colonel Stone, of the Allegheny district, for several years has been pressing a bill for the more rigid enforcement of this law by having inspection in Europe of intending immigrants by consuls or special agents. The policy of this law is questioned by many in sympathy with the further restriction of immigration, but something of a furore has been worked up in its behalf by petitions systematically circulated for signatures among certain secret societies.

Two other measures are proposed, and are now before congress, of a more drastic character. One imposes a head tax of $25 or $50. This would so increase the expense of coming here that men who were determined to emigrate would go to Australia or Argentina. The other is to exclude all persons between 14 and 60 who cannot both read and write the English or some other language.

It has been suggested that all these measures be bundled together and made into one. The immigrant would thus have to secure a consular certificate of fitness, pay a capitation tax and possess the educational qualification. This would be an effective measure of exclusion. Too much so, it is thought in the west and south, where there are vacant lands and immigration desired to cultivate them.

No question but that there is too much illiteracy among the immigrants who are now coming into the country. Of the 441,000 foreigners who came to the United States year before last, 48,000 over 16 could not read, 60,000 could not write, and 61,000 could neither read nor write. Of these illiterates nearly all came from Italy, Poland, Hungary and Russia. The inhabitants of western Europe have school advantages which did not exist half a century ago, and in addition to that they become Americanized more speedily than the immigrants from eastern and southern Europe.

It is not likely, however, and for political reasons, that anything beyond the law now in force will be done to exclude immigration. Possibly it could be made more effective by the bill proposed by Colonel Stone, but we doubt it. Consular inspection sounds very well in theory, but would very often be worthless. The consul would be indifferent, or deceived in spite of all his pains. It also implies the exercise of police powers by officers of our government in foreign countries, and, the state department says, would lead to vexatious complications.

The foreign immigration, ever with its undesirable elements, meets the great want of the country, especially of the northern and centralstates, as to an adequate supply of unskilled labor of a character native-born Americans are not much inclined to. Yet it is a very necessary part of our industrial progress. The prosperous states and cities of the Union are those where there is the largest population of foreign immigrants. The states and cities that are the slowest, and have the least push and enterprise, are those where there is only a small proportion of foreign-born. There is a very important practical section to the immigration question aside from the mere sentimental one.

A CHAP named Phelps has been arrested in Harrisburg for practicing the cure of the sick by "laying on of hands" without taking out a license. If all the persons who get a livelihood by laying on of hands at the State capital should be arrested there would be lively times in Dauphin county thinks the Record.

The County Finances.

In supplement form in this issue will be found the annual statement of the County Commissioners. The county is out of debt. The liabilities and obligations of the county foot up $19593.-58, while the outstanding taxes, cash in hand of treasurer, etc., foot up $31,-098.95, leaving a net balance in favor of the taxpayers of $11,504.47. Does not the board show good housekeeping?

Over One Hundred Poultry Pictures.

Of Poultry Houses, Incubators, Brooders and Brooder Appliances, in *Poultry Keeper Illustrator Quarterly No.* 1. Price 25 cents, postpaid, or 75 cents for the four numbers of 1896. That leading poultry magazine the *Poultry Keeper* one year 50 cents, or both the *Poultry Keeper* and *Illustrator*, one year to new subscribers for only 80 cents. Sample *Poultry Keeper* free. Address, Poultry Keeper Co., Box Y, Parkersburg, Chester Co., Pa.

Here's a Bargain.

I will sell my fine driving horse, 7 years old, new delivery wagon, set of buggy harness, set of express harness, and top buggy all for $200. Everything new and in first-class condition. Reasons for selling. Address

W. W. BOOB,
Centre Hall, Pa

Clothing at Sheriff Sale Prices.

Don't miss the bargains in ready made clothing, at the Philadelphia Branch, on account of sheriff sale, a full line for men and boys, will be sold at once at great sacrifice.

SCHOOL REPORT.

Report of Egg Hill school for the months of November, December and January: Percentage for November 95, December 90, January 81, during term till date 91. Pupils perfect in attendance, November, Willie B. Kerr, Boyd K. Lucas, James S. Alexander, Harry Hettinger, Homer Treaster, Elsie Alexander, Mary Alexander, Mary Wolf, Vera Grove, Joice Bible, Mary Bible, Verna Hetinger, Edna Hetinger, and Edie Royer. December, W. B. Kerr. B. K. Lucas, Homer Treaster, Wilber Lucas, Earnest Treaster, Elsie Alexander, Mary Wolf, Bessie Grove, and Vera Grove. January, Boyd Lucas, Homer Treaster, John Treaster, Earnest Treaster and Vera Grove.

The Only One To Stand the Test.

Rev. William Copp, whose father was a physician for over fifty years, in New Jersey, and who himself spent many years preparing for the practice of medicine, but subsequently entered the ministry of the M. E. Church, writes: "I am glad to testify that I have had analyzed all the sarsaparilla preparations known in the trade, but

AYER'S

is the only one of them that I could recommend as a blood-purifier. I have given away hundreds of bottles of it, as I consider it the safest as well as the best to be had."—WM. COPP, Pastor M. E. Church, Jackson, Minn.

AYER'S
THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR
Sarsaparilla
When in doubt, ask for Ayer's Pills

GRAVEL CURED.

Philadelphia, Penn., Item.

A healthier, heartier, happier man than John J. Neill, of 2437 North 8th st. Phila., could not be found in a day's search. The fact that he is still alive is a constant wonder to his friends.

In the fall of 1889 he began to suffer indescribable miseries from stone in the bladder. Consulting an eminent physician in Philadelphia, he was told that a surgical operation was necessary. So much did he dread the result for if unsuccessful it meant death, that he put off the evil day as long as possible. While in this frame of mind he heard of

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S
FAVORITE REMEDY

Although disheartened on July 1, 1893 he bought a bottle of it, and within a month had experienced beneficial results, and before he had finished the 3d bottle, the gravel was completely dissolved and his sufferings at an end.

Mr. Neill feels that he owes a lasting debt of gratitude to Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy and for disorders of the bladder and urinary organs, says "it will affect a cure if one be possible."

Favorite Remedy is prescribed with unfailing success for rheumatism, dyspepsia and nerve troubles in which it has cured many that were considered beyond the aid of mediciue. All druggists, $1.

THE WEATHER.

Temperature and Rain and Snow Fall, Registered at the Reporter office.

Temperature.	Highest.	Lowest.	
Feb. 1	48	32	Cloudy.
" 2	49	33	Fair.
" 3	42	41	Cloudy.
" 4	34	20	2 in. snow
" 5	36	18	Cloudy.

On 1, storm at night; on 2, .08 inch rain at night; on 3, ½ in. sleet at morning followed by 2 inches snow.

Total rainfall in January 2.03 inches including 4.1-2 inches snow melted.

COBURN.

Twenty-Four Carpenters at Work on Luther Guisewite's New Buildings.

Andrew Harter, our obliging postmaster, made a business trip to Bellefonte on last Saturday.

Miss Verna Meyer attended convention at Aaronsburg last week.

Our merchant T. F. Meyer and H. T. Zerby were on duty all of last week at Bellefonte as jurors.

John Waites moved their household effects to Loganton on Monday where they will reside in the future. He is engaged in a creamery at that place.

J. M. Harter will make sale of his farm stock in the spring and will move to this place, having rented the John Braught property.

P. S. Meyer will build a house on the lot recently purchased of John M. Weaver at the east of town end and will occupy the same when completed.

John Hoffa has purchased a large new kodak and will soon be in trim to engage in ameteur photography.

On account of sickness Rev. Wolf could not fill his appointments at this place on Sunday.

A Society of Young People's Christian Endeavor was organized at this place on Sunday evening it will for the present meet in the Lutheran church every Sunday evening at six o'clock.

Luther Guisewite is rushing the building of his grain house and creamery with a vengeance. He had twenty-four carpenters at work several days last week putting up the frame work.

For the Dull Season.

To fill in a Dull Season with Big Cash Values—Suits made to order, $15.00, $18.00, and $20.00. Pantaloons, $5.00. Come early.

MONTGOMERY & Co.,
Bellefonte, Pa.

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY B. D. BRISBIN.

Wheat	65
Rye	40
Corn	30
Oats	18
Barley	30
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	20
Eggs	14
Lard	6½
Shoulders	8
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	18
Sides	6

SALE REGISTER.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24.—Wm H. Scholl will offer at public sale at the residence of Thomas Scholl, 1 mile north of Farmers Mills, at 1 o'clock, 2 horses, 5 cows, 3 head young cattle, 4 head sheep, threshing machine, farm implements, etc.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18.—H. E. Duck, Administrator of W. C. Duck, dec'd, one mile west of Millheim, horses, cows young cattle, hogs, farm implements, household goods etc.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13.—George Reiber, near Colyer, at 1 o'clock, 2 horses, 3 cows, 2 head young cattle, wagon, drill, hay rake, plows, harrows, etc.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF MARtha Samuels, deceased. The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Centre County to distribute the balance in the hands of D. E. Kline, Trustee of the estate of the said decedent will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte, on Friday, the 28th day of February, 1896, at 10 o'clock, a. m., when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper.

D. F. FORTNEY,
feb6-3t Auditor.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

QUALITY....

Coupled With The Lowest Price Possible

Is exactly what you expect from **US.**
Is exactly what is promised by **US.**
Is exactly what you receive from **US.**

YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY.

HERE IS A CHANCE.

Men's Suits, $5.00. We will say nothing about the quality. Only that others ask for same goods $7.50

Men's Suits, $7.50. Good honest wearing. Strictly All Wool Goods, in a dozen different styles. Considered cheap in other stores at $12.00.

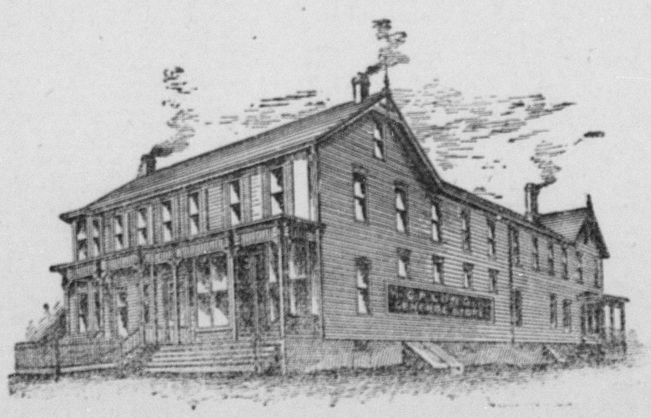
Men's Suits, $10.00. The very perfection of Dress Suits. Sacks or Cutaways. It will amuse you when others tell you how cheap their's (exactly the same goods) are are at $15 and $18.

Overcoats, Boys' an dChildren's Suits, everything in the Clothing and Furnishing Goods line proportionately as cheap. See us and you will be sure to buy, and you will be sure to save money.

FAUBLES.

Men's Outfitters. - - Bellefonte.

PENNS VALLEY BARGAIN STORE.



Mid Winter Sale.

The cold weather is here. It will continue for some time. Protection from the cold blasts is the first thought when Winter strikes you. And then where it can be secured with the least possible cash outlay. You will need Heavy Underwear, Heavy Clothing, Blankets, Mittens, Gloves, and anything that will turn cold. You want good goods and you want it cheap, too. We have everything you will want. We sell it at figures that our competitors dare not think of. We propose to get rid of our immense stock, and have

MARKED DOWN PRICES ON ALL GOODS!

The goods must go, and the prices we intend selling them at will make them go with a rush. Do you need anything? If you do, get in the swim. Our fine line of Dress Goods will be sold at a sacrifice. We want you to have the benefit, what we want is the room, and will have it regardless of cost. Come while they last.

C. P. LONG,

Spring Mills. State College.

BEFORE SUBSCRIBING FOR A MAGAZINE
SEE THE BEST,
DEMOREST'S
AN UNPARALLELED OFFER.

DEMOREST'S CUT PAPER PATTERNS are the most practical on the market. They are of any size that any member of a household could require. In each copy of the Magazine is printed a coupon entitling the subscriber, or purchaser to a pattern (worth and regularly sold for 25c.) or any number of patterns for four cents each to cover package and postage. When the value of the patterns is considered the subscriber actually gets

DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE FREE

And what a magazine it is! For 1896 it will be more brilliant than ever before. New management, new methods, new ideas. Each copy contains an exquisite reproduction in colors of some celebrated picture by a famous artist, worthy to adorn the walls of the most refined home. It is affirmed that DEMOREST'S is the only complete Family Magazine published combining all of the most excellent points of its contemporaries, besides having inimitable features of its own. DEMOREST'S is actually a dozen Magazines in one.

It is a Digest of Current Events and Ideas for the busy man or woman, a Review and a storehouse of interest for all. Wives, mothers, sisters and daughters can find exactly what they need to amuse and instruct them, also practical helps in every department of domestic and social life, including the furnishing and ornamenting of the home, embroidery, bric-a-brac, artistic and fancy work of all kinds etc., etc., and suggestions and advice regarding the well being and dressing of their own persons.

The scope of the article for 1895 and 1896 will cover the whole country and its varied interests, and the articles will be profusely illustrated with the finest engravings, and in addition, it will publish the best and purest fiction. It treats at length Out-of-Door Sports, Home Amusements and Entertainments; it gives a great deal of attention to the Children's Department, and "Our Girls" and has a Monthly Symposium by celebrated people, in which are discussed important questions of the hour of interest to the older readers.

Let us have your subscription at once. You get more value for your money than it is possible to secure in any other magazine

The Magazine one year for $2.00.
Or six months for - - - 1.00.

(Over 250 different garments are shown each year, patterns of all of which are obtainable by subscribers at 4c. each.) Sample copy (with pattern coupon) sent for 10c.

DEMOREST PUBLISHING CO.
110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE FARMERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Centre Co., Pa.

Centre Hall, Pa. Jan. 13, 1896.—In accordance with the provisions of their charter the thirty-eighth annual statement of the transactions of company is hereby presented.

ASSETS.

Bills receivable being premium notes due and payable by members for insurance the past year		$25 553 41
Cash premiums		1 276 69
From tax		2 075 93
Cash in treasury		705 44

EXPENSES.

Compensation to directors	168 02	
Salary of secretary	125 00	
Salary of treasurer	50 00	
Printing, office rent, postage and stationery	66 42	
Special services making duplicate, justice services and adjusting expenses	11 50	
Election board	3 00	
Statistics report	5 00	
J. B. Crawford, loss on mill	1800 00	
M. B. & L. Association	15 00	
H. G. Strayer and wife, stable	116 00	
Admr J. C. Boal, note	110 00	
" " interest	9 25	
J. C. Smull, bal. due on house burned	59 88	
B. F. Frankenbarger, bal. on barn	53 25	
W. F. Reynolds, note	500 00	
" " int.	19 58—	3 111 90
Total assets and funds of the company the past year less expenses		26 479 57
To which add notes of 1891, '92, '93 and '94		124 140 36
		$150 619 93
Minus cancelations		4 564 12
Leaving the available assets this day		146 155 81
Insurances taken the past year	276 641 53	
To which add insurances of 1891, '92, '93 & '94	1 094 094 09	
Risks in force this day minus cancelations of	50 611 00—1	220 124 33

LIABILITIES.

Saml. Garner, note	94 29	
Borrowed money	100 00	
Int. same	26 00	
Hazel & Gramley, note	103 00	
Int. same	6 18	
J. B. Crawford, note	200 00	
Int same	12 00	
G. W. Nerhood, house	556 00	
" note	42 93	
Total amt. liabilities		1 138 40
Amt. outstanding		479 48

At a meeting held the same day the following Directors were chosen for the ensuing year: H. C. Campbell, J. G. Bailey, Frank McFarlane, Jacob Bottorf, W. Fred Reynolds, J. W. Shook, J. W. Evans, H. E. Duck, Aaron Weaver, Samuel Gramley, Fred Kurtz and Daniel Brungart. The board organized by electing the following officers for the ensuing year:

President, Fred Kurtz
Vice President, H. C. Campbell.
Treasurer, B. H. Arney.
Secretary, D. F. Luse.

Attest: FRED KURTZ,
D. F. LUSE, Secy. President.

CLEARING SALE

All Winter Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Bed Blankets, Horse Blankets, in all grades will be

SOLD AT COST!

We must have room for our Spring stock, and big bargains are now in order.

R. E. BARTHOLOMEW,
Centre Hall.

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
For sale by R. E. BARTHOLOMEW.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.--Supplement.

CENTRE HALL, PA., FEBRUARY 6, 1896.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

—OF—

CENTRE COUNTY,

FOR 1895.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

JOHN Q. MILES, TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH CENTRE COUNTY.

Dr.		Cr.	
To cash bal. from 1894	$ 7351 76	By County orders paid on the following accounts:	
" From Commr's	31377 11	Attwood, O	$ 540 00
" From collectors	43052 88	Assessors	3813 65
" Unseated lands	1006 61	Auditors	352 86
" Liquor licenses	675 00-$83463 36	Adams, T F	1073 61
	$ 83463 36	Bridge	6265 31
		Co. Supt's office	104 42
		Commil'th of Penna	11043 14
		Commonwealth cost	2765 18
		Condo, J P, Sheriff	2218 15
		Constables	574 94
		Court House	1175 24
		Court Expense	3540 58
		Danville Asylum	627 50
		Election	2729 96
		Fortney, D F	425 00
		Goodhart, G L	1078 33
		Huntingdon Reformatory	75 50
		Hunter, R F	800 00
		Inquests	13 87
		Jail	1755 70
		Jury Comm'rs	143 56
		Loan	18739 94
		Lunacy Commissions	17 28
		Miscellaneous	2917 41
		Miles, J Q Co. Treas	2000 00
		Printing	1539 41
		Park (jail)	10 60
		Refunding	26 59
		Rumberger, G W Register	149 55
		Seibert, Dr J L	100 00
		Scalp	218 00
		Soldiers Burial	502 64
		Smith, W F Proth'y	152 35
		Strohm, J B	988 58
		State Tax Expense	425 40
		Turnpike cost	2 58
		Warren Asylum	396 25
		Western Penitentiary	843 08
		Wernersville Asylum	98 85-$72243 01
		Paid by order of Court	
		Stenographer's bills	869 89
		Road & bridge views	465 55
		Institute expenses	200 00—$1535 35
		Total credits	$ 73778 36
		By balance	9685 00
	$ 83463 36		$ 83463 36
Jan. 6th, 1895, To Cash Bal.	*$ 9685 00*		

STATEMENT OF TAXES.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES LEVIED AND OUTSTANDING FOR THE YEAR, 1895

DISTRICTS.	COLLECTORS.	LEVIED.		OUTSTANDING.	
		County.	*State.*	*County.*	*State.*
Bellefonte	H. S. Taylor	$5002 87	$5059 74	$1616 32	$173 82
Centre Hall	F. E. Arney	342 03	197 59	115 02	3 27
Howard Boro	A. B. Holter	342 54	165 29	129 64	.....
Milesburg Boro	W. R. Campbell	292 22	74 64	149 81	12 76
Millheim Boro	J. H. Woomer	470 48	230 43	226 65	31 98
Philipsburg	Robt. Kinkead	2931 19	498 28	1124 14	135 38
South Philipsburg	Jacob Heller	157 49	9 46	101 57	.....
Unionville	H. C. Calhoun	227 56	113 28	57 84	.....
Benner Twp	O. W. Hunter	1417 76	236 72	615 12	.....
Boggs Twp	J. M. Lucas	980 76	98 21	723 80	46 64
Burnside Twp	Jacob Craft	139 85	92 24	70 31	5 24
College Twp	D. A. Grove	1979 08	620 40	1032 94	29 64
Curtin Twp	D. B. Delong	196 47	10 21	143 47	2 63
Ferguson Twp	W. R. Port	1845 68	240 81	345 62	60
Gregg Twp	C. A. Musser	1903 27	351 22	350 71	.....
Haines Twp	R. E. Stover	1633 44	594 44	514 47	16 04
Hal moon Twp	Simon Sellers	766 32	85 79	376 79	.....
Harris Twp	J. T. Stuart	1022 86	285 81	479 70	.....
Howard Twp		594 60	92 87	438 77	52 20
Huston Twp	E. R. Williams	395 77	75 23	148 51	19 66
Liberty Twp	Irvin Spangler	665 90	119 05	261 69	2 53
Marion Twp	M. N. Zeigler	892 77	95 49	366 73	.....
Miles Twp	Cor. Stover	1522 43	372 39	469 21	2 00
Patton Twp	G. W. Gray	958 63	102 71	493 71	.....
Penn Twp	A. R. Alexander	1038 20	204 70	346 66	16 22
Potter Twp	R. B. Treas'er	2175 55	192 86	1053 94	.....
Rush Twp		663 04	16 67	330 81	16 67
Snow Shoe Twp	J. S. Smith	597 57	78 43	210 11	.....
Spring Twp	L. E. Jodon	2567 48	321 96	1267 03	.....
Taylor Twp	V. Beckwith	252 77	8 35	194 65	18
Union Twp	Wm. Hosband	428 18	52 80	212 52	.....
Walker Twp	S. C. Hoy	1457 32	300 00	440 25	.....
Worth Twp	S. U. Harshbarger	279 84	66 98	187 18	4 60
		$35946 15	$11065 20	$14885 79	$540 39

TAXES OUTSTANDING FROM 1894.

DISTRICTS.	COLLECTORS.	AMOUNTS.	
		County	*State.*
Bellefonte Boro	H. S. Taylor	$282 37	.....
Milesburg Boro	W. R. Campbell	22 37	.....
Howard Boro	A. B. Holter	24 70	.....
Philipsburg Boro	Robt. Kinkead	164 81	54 73
South Philipsburg Boro	J. B. Albert	29 99	.....
Boggs Twp	J. M. Lucas	159 18	.....
Curtin Twp	Peter Robb, Jr	41 39	8 47
Liberty Twp	Irvin Spangler	.....	61
Taylor Twp	Vinton Beckwith	196 57	.....
		$948 38	$63 21

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE COUNTY, JAN. 6, 1896.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Case in hands of Treas. Jan 6, 1896, Co. funds	$ 9685 00	Notes outstanding	$ 14269 30
Cash in hands of Treas. Jan. 6, 1895, dog tax	424 51	Amt. due W F Smith, Pro. general account	1175 97
Outstanding taxes for 1895	15426 18	Amt. due W F Smith, Rep. Judgements, ect.	352 85
Outstanding taxes from 1894	1011 59	Amt. due W F Smith, fees in commonwealth cases	211 50
Taxes in hands of Atty for collection	1204 86	Amt. due sundry persons commonwealth costs	266 15
Asylum bills due from Townships and Boro's	565 86	Amt. due western penitentiary account, 1895	116 37
Notes, good and collectable	339 33	Amt. due Huntingden Reformatory account, 1895	1024 88
Dog tax outstanding from 1894	211 60	Amt. due on sundry small bills	474 00
Dog tax outstanding from 1895	1993 28	Amt. due sundry persons unpaid sheep damages	98 15
Sundry small claims, due county	41 53	Estimated commissions on unpaid taxes	504 41
Due from Sheriff Condo, costs and fines	194 31-$31698 05	Estimated exon'rat'ons on unpaid taxes	600 00
			500 00-$19303 58
		Assets in excess of liabilities	11504 47

FUNDS NEEDED.

ESTIMATE OF FUNDS NEEDED FOR 1895.

General expenses	$ 40000 00
Bridges	5000 00
Improvements on buildings	5000 00
Total	—$50 000

SHEEP DAMAGE ACCOUNT.

ACCOUNT OF DOG TAXES AND SHEEP DAMAGES. DAMAGES FILED AND CLAIMS PAID.

DISTRICTS.	*Dog Tax, Levied.*	*Collected less Com. and Abatements*	*Balance Outstanding*	*Damages claims Filed during year, Including Officers Fees*
Bellefonte	$141 00	$21 02	$118 42	.....
Centre Hall	20 25	8 96	10 52	.....
Howard Boro	27 00	6 00	20 48	.....
Milesburg	23 25	5 30	17 50	.....
Millheim	21 60	7 59	12 77	.....
Philipsburg	116 25	25 15	89 24	.....
S. Philipsburg	32 25	.....	32 25	.....
Unionville	16 50	7 00	8 89	.....
Benner Twp	123 75	49 64	70 50	$175 50
Boggs "	156 03	13 27	141 75	104 10
Burnside "	54 00	15 21	37 49	44 20
College "	105 00	36 31	66 00	14 75
Curtin "	75 75	13 82	60 75	66 50
Ferguson "	140 25	82 21	52 75	69 49
Gregg "	172 50	99 61	66 68	45 00
Haines "	148 50	65 66	77 97	.....
Halfmoon "	50 25	15 90	33 00	184 50
Harris "	72 00	34 70	34 79	77 50
Howard* "	63 00	4 97	57 77	22 56
Huston "	57 75	10 31	46 56	.....
Liberty "	81 00	36 07	41 90	72 75
Marion "	70 50	32 34	46 50	178 42
Miles "	140 25	70 00	65 06	33 15
Patton "	83 25	23 18	58 35	239 75
Penn "	81 00	32 49	46 11	73 75
Potter "	189 75	67 88	117 00	55 25
Rush* "	128 25	.....	128 25	.....
SnowShoe "	125 25	30 00	92 69	.....
Spring "	126 00	37 10	86 33	213 00
Taylor "	60 75	6 75	53 42	.....
Union "	76 50	18 36	56 72	84 00
Walker "	124 50	35 00	87 12	17 50
Worth "	72 75	13 82	57 75	14 00
	$2976 00	$915 02	$1993 28	$1786 07

Collected during 1895, on 1895 duplicates	$ 915 02	
" " 1895, on 1894	1037 28	
Balance in Treasur's hands, Jan. 1 '95	88 50—$ 2960 85	
Sheep damages paid during 1895	1636 34—$ 1636 34	
Balance		$ 424 51
ASSETS.		
Outstanding on 1895, duplicates	$1993 28	
Outstanding on 1894, duplicates	211 60—$2204 88	
LIABILITIES.		
Claims filed and remained unpaid, Jan. 6th, 1896		—$504 41

*No Collectors.

ACCOUNTS IN DETAIL.

COMMONWEALTH COSTS.

Wm. J. Singer, Dis. Atty, fees sundry Com. cases	$107 28
Wm. F. Smith, pro. sundry cases account of 1894	405 25
J. S. Smith, J. P. fees in sundry cases	6 30
J. H. Oliger, J. P. fees sun. cas's	7 80
J. M. Keichline J. P., "	205 87
S. F. Kline, J. P. "	8 25
Jno. B Linn, J. P. "	3 10
W. F. Courter, J. P. "	2 20
Hayes Schenck, J. P. "	4 30
Thomas Weston, J. P. "	10 00
J. C. Williams, J. P. "	3 25
M. L. Rishel, J. P. "	10 00
Michael Schaffer, J. P. "	1 80
J. H. Miller, J. P. "	3 05
D. H. Yeager, J. P. "	3 87
J. S. Housman, J. P. "	8 57
J. A. Reesman, J. P. "	2 75
David Rothrock, J. P. "	1 35
Jacob Keller, J. P. "	5 86
H. H. Osman, J. P. "	2 50
J. I. Morris, J. P. "	3 10
D. L. Zerby, J. P. "	2 25
J. W. Adams, J. P. "	8 65
D. H. Bean, J. P. "	3 30
Alfred Lucas, Const. "	40 26
Wm. Gares, Const. "	86 36
James Ray, Const. "	7 04
H. H. Montgomery, Const "	33 09
Harvey Benner, Const. "	7 04
Jacob Robb, Const. "	6 37
V. Beckwith, Const. "	24 79
Jas. Lucas, Const. "	9 34
Ambrose Holter, Const. "	9 06
M. Cowher, Const. "	17 88
Oscar Holt, Const. "	9 66
J. L. Walkey, Const. "	3 23
Joshua Folk, Const. "	24 11
Henry Swabb, Const. "	5 53
Charles Sweigart, Const.* "	14 89
A. R. Barr, Const.* "	74 83
Jas. Watchman, Const.* "	16 47
G. W. Curtin, Const.* "	63 21
Harry Gunter, Const. "	4 38
S. J. McClintic, Const. "	50
Wm. Batchelor, Const * "	21 58
Reuben Kline, Const. "	3 98
James McMullen, Const. "	4 74
Amts. paid sundry witnesses, for services and mileage, in sundry Commonwealth cases	$1156 39—$2765 18

*Non-resident R. R. police, costs, mileage in P. R. R. cases.

ELECTION EXPENSES.

		Feb.	Nov.
Bellefonte Boro.	N. W	$ 14 16	$25 60
" "	S. W	13 90	20 00
" "	W. W	19 50	25 00
Centre Hall "		22 58	29 90
Howard "		20 99	27 50
Milesburg "		20 06	25 85
Millheim "		23 78	32 80
Philipsburg "	1st W	26 22	36 45
" "	2nd W	25 67	36 45
" "	3d W	25 67	35 45
South Phil'pg "		25 94	39 20
Unionville "		20 26	27 60
Benner Twp.	N. P	16 66	22 80
" "	S. P	20 78	26 00
Burnside "		23 54	30 85
Boggs "	N. P	16 65	25 85
" "	E. P	16 07	24 25
" "	W. P	19 63	21 30
Curtin "		20 75	27 85
College "	E. P	20 67	26 00
" "	W. P	18 70	29 80
Ferguson "	E. P	22 26	29 90
" "	W. P	18 90	35 00
Gregg "	N. P	14 86	27 60
" "	E. P	21 42	30 30
" "	W. P	15 50	28 10
Haines "	E. P	20 86	34 00
" "	W. P	24 98	32 20
Harris "		22 55	28 70
Halfmoon "		21 83	30 80
Howard "		21 54	27 50
Huston "		23 98	27 85
Liberty "		20 79	27 85
Marion "		22 22	28 00
Miles "	E. P	18 54	32 45
" "	M. P	26 30	33 60
" "	W. P	16 63	27 80
Patton "		22 71	29 75
Penn "		23 67	32 25
Potter "	N. P	18 43	27 40
" "	S. P	22 54	29 85
Rush "	N. P	20 84	34 40
" "	S. P	27 34	34 85
Snow Shoe "	E. P	21 24	28 50
" "	W. P	18 79	29 65
Spring "	N. P	16 22	25 58
" "	S. P	17 80	27 80
" "	W. P	20 47	25 50
Taylor "		11 99	24 85
Union "		21 28	27 20
Walker "		22 71	27 85
Worth "		23 07	30 05
		$1078 89	$1511 83

Samuel Bruss, Booth service	$ 1 00
J. L. Dunlap, d'livering ballots	15 63
Harvey Baney hauling booths	50
W. R. McCloskey, booth serv'ce	6 75
J. S. Martin, booth service	1 50
Eli Haney, hauling booths	1 50
Geo. Ward, furniture	1 00
T. R. Dubbs, hauling booths	5 00
Jas. H. Weaver, booth service	6 00
Sechler & Co. candles for b'ths	10 35
G. J. Woodring delivering bal.	1 50
Isaac Armstrong, booth ser	1 25
J. W. Lucas, booth service	4 00
C. M. Muffley, booth service	1 50
Jas. Ray, booth service	3 00
C. H. Smull, booth service	1 00
Geo. E. Mensch, booth service	1 00
Geo E. Mensch, d'llivering bal.	1 50
H. Simler, light, heat, etc	1 50
Wm. Gares, b'th ser. chairs etc	2 00
Joshua Folk, booth service	1 00
Jacob Dunkle, booth service	1 00
Harrison Stine, booth service	50
H. F. Kessinger, booth s'rvice	4 00
G. H. Smull, delivering ballots	25
E. G. Mingle, booth service	1 00
E. G. Mingle, delivering bal	2 00
J. C. Rossman, booth service	3 00
Boggs Twp. E. P. special election, Mar. 17	18 22
Boggs Twp. W. P. special election, Mar. 17	15 23
Boggs Twp. N. P. special election, Mar. 17	15 56
R. T. Gates, Const. Nov. elec. 1894, W. P. Ferguson Twp.	2 00
Claud Cook, clk counting vote	5 00
L. A. Schaffer clk, count'g vote	5 00— 2729 96

ASSESSORS' ACCOUNT.

Bellefonte Boro.	
n w S. A. Bell, val. & reg.	119 84
n w J A McC'llr'y, val & reg	106 88
s w J L Runkle	2 00
w w A V Smith, val & reg.	71 64
Centre Hall Boro.	
D A Boozer, val & reg bal '94	14 42
D A Boozer, val & reg	45 08
Howard Boro.	
Christ Pletcher, val & reg	62 37
Milesburg Boro.	
F G Maiters, val & reg	2 00
P H Haupt, val & reg	67 82
Millheim Boro.	
A. P. Maize, val & reg	49 30
C W Hartman, val & reg	2 00
Philipsburg Boro.	
1w A H Smith, val & reg	59 93
1w J A Lukens, val & reg	25 13
2w D A Paul val & reg bal 1894	26 85
2w Owen Hancock, val & reg	101 05
3w M G Gray, val & reg	2 00
3w G M Rhule val & reg	107 59
Unionville Boro.	
Wm Iddings, val & reg bal 1891	6 00
A J St Clair, val and reg	52 77
Benner Twp.	
L C Rerick, valuation	65 22
n p Geo G Hastings reg	2 00
Alfred Poorman reg	26 15
w p Geo Taylor, reg	2 00
w p E Hancock, reg	29 05
s p J M Parker, reg	21 34
Burnside Twp.	
Geo Hedallar, val & reg bal 1894	12 00
A V Daugherty, val & reg	68 09
College Twp.	
Wm Everhart, valuation	89 98
e p Isaac Armstrong, reg	32 15
w p Clark Herman, reg	31 55
Curtin Twp	
D B Delong, val & reg	84 68
Ferguson Twp.	
W H Fry, valuation	81 09
e p W H Roush, reg	2 00
e p S I Corl, reg	30 72
w p J M Campbell, reg	24 70
w p W E McWilliams, reg	24 32
Gregg Twp.	
G F Weaver, valuation	78 04
n p G F Weaver, reg bal 1894	16 50
n p J F Waugh, reg	24 97
w p J I Condo, reg	2 00
w p J O McCormick, reg	22 91
e p F M Fisher, reg	9 68
Haines Twp.	
E M Boone, valuation	79 26
e p H. O Fiedler, reg	24 15
w p J W Bower, reg	37 04
Halfmoon Twp.	
J C Mattern, val & reg	53 85
Harris Twp.	
J P Weber, val & reg bal 1894	20 31
O W Stover, val & reg	84 43
Howard Twp.	
N G Pletcher, val & reg	2 00
Joseph Dunkle, val & reg	84 13
Huston Twp	
L C Bullock, val & reg	2 00
W P Parsons, val & reg	67 99
Liberty Twp.	
A C Bowes, val & reg	2 00
D M Burlew, val & reg	101 32
Marion Twp.	
A M Spayed, val & reg	54 03
Miles Twp.	
Daniel Harter, valuation	97 75
e p C D Weaver, reg	8 79
e p Henry Gilbert, reg	22 93
M P J N Moyer, reg	19 55
W P J A Deitrich, reg	20 60
Patton Twp.	
H D Lee, val & reg	2 00
J L Mattern, val & reg	84 85
Penn Twp.	
W H Ertle, val & reg	2 00
J S Meyer, val & reg	65 34
Potter Twp.	
W W Royer, valuation	72 03
n p Jas Keller, reg bal 1894	17 85
n p Jas Keller, reg	10 50
s p W W Royer, reg	24 36
Rush Twp.	
Jas Dumbleton, valuation	98 92
n p Jno D Gill Jr, reg	30 93
n p W E Frank, reg	43 21
s p Lincoln River, reg	25 95
Snow Shoe Twp.	
J D Brown, valuation	64 90
e p D R Thomas, reg	15 63
e p Jas I Yarnell: reg	15 35
w p Simeon Hazzard, reg	27 99
Spring Twp.	
M F Riddle, valuation	98 91
n p Jno G Dubbs, reg	24 00
s p J T Zeigler, reg	34 50
w p Bert Poorman, reg	39 42
Taylor Twp.	
Vinton Beckwith, val & reg	62 91
Union Twp.	
E P Barton, val & reg	2 00
D P Shirey, val & reg	76 92
Walker Twp.	
C S Beck, val & reg	2 00
J A Hoy, val & reg	89 93
Worth Twp.	
G R Williams, val & reg	78 29
South Philipsburg Boro.	
J M Tho'pson, val & reg	28 31
Sundry witnesses ass't re revision	23 17
N B Spangler, stenographer	22 40—$3813 65

COURT EXPENSES.

Grand jurors, Jan sessions	$227 58
" Apr sessions	171 21
" Aug sessions	242 76
" Nov sessions	178 24
Trav. jurors, Jan sessions	
" 1st week	563 36
" Jan sessions	
" 2nd week	443 00
" Apr sessions	
" 1st week	374 24
" Apr sessions	
" 2nd week	454 96
" Aug sessions	
" 1st week	552 72
" Aug sessions	
" 2nd week	441 00
" Nov sessions	
" 1st week	391 56
" Nov sessions	
" 2nd week	439 04
Special Oct Term	415 08
Talesmen	12 00
A S & CM Garman, meals for jurors	31 50
Dr G F Harris, medical service for jurors	4 00
Simeon Haupt, court messenger	144 00
J L Dunlap, court crier	2 00
Steele Hunter, court crier	146 00
Orrie Attwood, tipstaff	102 00
D S Dunham, tipstaff	100 00
Thomas McCafferty, tipstaff	104 00—$5340 28

COURT HOUSE EXPENSES.

W H Musser, agt insurance	$ 45 00
Chas Smith, agt "	90 00
Geo L Potter, agt "	90 00
Samuel Rine, repairing water pipes	2 00
Electric light Co, light lamps and repairing	263 00
Bellefonte gas Co, steam heat	356 90
McCalmont & Co, seed c'ment	15 49
J W Gephart, agt coal	5 00
R J Schad & Bro. repairing to steam & water pipes	63 68
J A Harper, janitors supplies	1 05
O Atwood, shields for stairs	2 00
Joseph McSully, painting fountains, etc	6 59
H A McKee & Bro sun sup	38 74
Daniel Irvins' Sons "	2 03
C J & F E Taylor, repairing	60
A S Garman, asphalt gutter for yard	30 00
J L Dunlap, sundry repairs	3 00
Jas Harris & Co, rent of stoves, etc	12 75
Jas Harris & Co. ad'm'nie, etc	8 30
Volmer Bros. decoration of building for centennial	15 00
Joshua Folk, dis'ad'n'ging tre's	11 50
Atwood & McRibben, painting roof, etc	83 00
J Zeller & Son, supplies	8 29
John Pacinni, rep'ring roof	5 00
Lyon & Co. janitor supplies	2 79
Harvey Baney, hauling	25
R Barlett, hauling	45
Jas McDermot, repairing wall	3 00
Schreyer & Reese, mdse	60
Wm Dawson, cement	1 00
O Atwood, manure grass plots	3 50
T F Adams, sund for office	9 25-$ 1175 24

JAIL EXPENSES.

W R Brachbill, cots and fur.	$ 4 45
Carey Safe Co, safe for office	120 50
E K Rhoades, hauling safe	3 56
Mrs Catharine Solt, washing for prisoners, clothing	111 46
Electric light Co light and lamps	148 60
Bellefonte Gas Co., steam heat	468 45
J J Gramley, supplies	13 78
Beaver Lumber Co., lumber for repairs	26 92
Dr J C McEntire, extracting teeth for prisoners	2 00
R J Schad & Bro. plumbing	11 05
Joseph Bros. & Co. cl'th'ng etc	43 56
Orrin Miller, plastering, wall	127 44
Orrin Miller, sun plastering	18 25
J P Condo, whitewashing interior	10 00
J P Condo, washing, etc	8 90
H H Schreyer, wall paper	6 32
Jas Harris & Co. cement, hardware, etc	2 10
McCalmont & Co. cement, etc	3 30
M Shields, carpentering	1 00
J L Dunlap, carpentering	5 35
Wm B Rankin, agt insurance	226 00
J C Weaver, "	255 00
C I Solt, sundry hauling	3 00
A C Mingle, shoes etc for prisoners	10 30
McSully Bros, papering, etc	3 32
Loner Wian, filling bed ticks	2 96
Dr R G H Hayes, medical assistance to jail phys.	10 00
Geo T Bisel, blanks	5 00
Wm Galbraith, plumbing	4 50
Ollie C Miller, rep. slate roof	6 45
B F Deitrich, pa'nting Co. jail	37 20
H A McKee, hardware, etc	54 95—$1755 70

PRINTING ACCOUNT.

Philipsburg Ledger, c'ir statements, printing etc	$ 15 85
Centre Magnet, c'ir st'tms'ts	8 00
Bellefonte Republican c'ir. stat'm'nts, printing, etc	31 25
Weekly Hornet, c'ir st'm'nts	8 38
Keystone Gazette, c'ir statements, printing etc	232 10
Philipsburg Journal, c'ir. statements	9 40
Centre Reporter, printing statements, ad. etc	515 89
Millheim Journal, c'ir statements, printing, etc	57 30
Democratic Watchman, c'ir st'tem'n'ts, printing etc	196 50
Bituminous Record, c'ir statements, ad. etc	13 09
Centre Democrat, sundry pr'nting, c'ir and ad'vtag	451 65-$ 1539 41

BRIDGE ACCOUNT.

Nelson & Buchanan, Elk creek bridge, Miles Twp	$ 1000 00
W C Hipple, replanking Karthaus bridge	42 09
Geo Hodoller, repairing K'rth'us bridge abutment	10 00
Nelson & Buchanan, Lamb street bridge, Bell'ft	2400 00
D M Butts, civil engineer on abutments	48 25
Wm Hipple, repairing pier of Karthaus bridge	27 25
King Bridge Co. Centre county share Philipsburg bridge	1287 89
Clinton county com. Centre county share of repairs to old Beech crk bridge	61 72
Nelson & Buchanan, Centre Co share joint bridge at Lucas' in Snow Shoe Twp	1383 50—6265 31

LOAN ACCOUNT.

Jackson, Crider & Hastings loans and interest	$ 17742 44
A C Mingle, interest on loan	60 00
Benj Kaufman, interest on loan	110 00
W A Ishler, loan and inter.	627 50
Mrs M H Wilson, interest on loan	200 00—18739 94

STATE TAX EXPENSES.

W G Morrison, Rec reporting mortgages, etc	$ 41 29
W F Smith, Prothy, reporting judgments, etc	184 20
R F Hunter, clk rec of judgments, etc	200 00—$ 425 40

JAIL PARK EXPENSES.

Thos Shaughensy, trees for lawn	$ 2 10
H B Pontius, trees for lawn	7 25
Harvey Baney, hauling	50
Harvey Stine, hauling	75— $ 10 60

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

Hough & Hawley, mimograph supplies	$ 7 05
Commercial stamp Co. numbering machine, etc	15 30
John Underwood & Co. ink	6 00
Geo T Bisel, stationary, blanks, etc	56 45
J H Wright & Co. blanks, etc	45 14
F R Miller & Co. blank books	13 00
W F Murpheys' Sons "	16 00
Wm Mann Co. "	73 65
Geo D Barnard & Co "	16 40
The Sun printing & binding Co. Blk. books	47 90
F L Hutter, st'ngrphers psp'r	8 50
Wm G Johnston & Co. assmt & blk. books	212 15
Mary J. Hunt, stationery	9 56
J C J Kurtz, stationery	14 79
Robert McGuire, ink	75
H Y Stitzer, stationery	8 70
Geo T Bush, stationery	6 40
G W Rumberger, Rec. re-arranging doc. as per decree of court	218 50
L A Schaffer, items omitted from old acct	4 50
L A Schaffer, ex Prothy, on acct. rearranging documents, as per decree court	1000 00
W G Morrison, Rec oaths, filing bonds, etc	1 00
Telephone Co. rent of instruments, etc	77 50
D F Fortney: P M postage	94 70
Wm Culveyhouse, repairing locks, etc	2 65
R G Larimer, mdse	18
John Miller, labor	1 00
J L Dunlap, labor	1 80
American Exp. Co. sundry charges	10 05
Adams Exp. Co., sundry charges	18 50
Western Union tel. Co. sundry messages	2 22
Penna. R R Co., freight	9 27
E F Garman, pens, etc	1 25
O W Hunter, copying duplict	14 00
G L Goodhart, sundry livery hire	44 00
H S Taylor, Coll. water, tax pub buildings	103 13
R E Cambridge' copying duplicates	12 00
L M Adams, copying registers	37 11
R T Strohm, copying regist'rs & duplicates	63 96
Jas C Goodhart, copying registers	40 27
Harry Jackson, copying catch books, duplicates, etc	66 00
O D Eberts, copying catch books, etc	5 00
R F Hunter, typewriter papers, etc	17 40
A Garbrick, ice	23 20
John Wagner, lawn mower knives	1 00
Ishler & Rightnour, l'ry hire	35 50
D A Paul, "	3 00
A Baum, "	21 50
R J Haynes, Jr. "	3 90
Jesse Cox, "	1 50
Jas McMullen, Const. service in Boggs Twp. division	11 40
Sundry persons, viewers on Howard Twp line	18 00
Bellefonte Boro county's share paving diamond	280 13
A Campbell, sub telephone exchange	1 50
R Barlett, sundry hauling	1 70
Eli Baney, "	2 25
Harvey Stine, "	25
J H Miller, J P notice to kill sheep dog	1 04
Racket store Co, legal blanks for Dist. Atty	10 50
S J McClinlic, west notice to kill dog	50
D L Bartges, room for appeal	2 00
J W Weaver "	2 00
Sec Int affairs, draft of county line	10 00
Orvis, Bower & Orvis, fee in appeal cases, court	25 00
Sundry witnesses, in appeal cases, court	28 23
Subpoena services, in appeal cases, court	2 01
J H Wetzel, measuring properties	4 00
J M Dale, Def'dt costs	23 50—$2917 41

SOLDIERS' BURIAL ACCOUNT.

John Gowland, burial of Thomas Handlon	$ 35 00
John Gowland, burial of Geo D Simmonds	35 00
D W Meyer, burial of Joseph Kreitzer	34 64
H P Harle, burial of John Puff	35 00
S R Pringle, burial of Wm Askey	35 00
John B Long, burial of Robert Matley	35 00
John B Long burial of Daniel Butler	35 00
W C Van'valin, burial of Lewis Watson	35 00
T G Edmunds, burial of Joseph George	35 00
Wm Pealer, burial of Henry Grimm	39 00
C W Hunter, tombstones for Wm Askey	15 00
C W Hunter, tombstones for John I Dellett	15 00
C W Hunter, tombstones for David Watson (Rep.)	8 00
A M Mott, tombstones for Peter McMahon	15 00
A M Mott, tombstones for John Mowery	15 00
A M Mott, tombstones for Jacob O

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Mr. W. W. Bible, of near Linden Hall, was in Centre Hall on Tuesday.

——Mrs. W. W. Boob and daughter Grace visited friends in Millheim several days last week.

——Mr. John Bair, one of Tusseyville's good citizens paid our sanctum a call one day last week.

——Mrs. Carrie Osman left last week for Eureka, Kansas, to the bedside of her sick son, Rev. Robert Wolf.

——Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Royer, of near Centre Hill, graced the REPORTER office with a call on Wednesday morning.

Frank Shutt, our former blacksmith now located at the Stone mill, dropped in to see us and help us along with a few of the needful.

——John Frazier, of Tusseyville, was in town yesterday, and found time to favor our sanctum with his presence, and replenish our exchequer.

——Our young friend Charley Neff is one of the REPORTER'S good subscribers who will not read an issue unless it is paid for. He keeps ahead.

——Mr. D. C. Lingle, of Spring Mills, gave the REPORTER office a call yesterday while transacting business in town. Mr. Lingle says he gets a good $1.50 worth from the REPORTER and would not like to be without it.

——Mr. A. C. Alexander, who lives east of Centre Hill, was in town a few days ago. Mr. Alexander seldom visits town though living only a few miles away, and tells us his trips here do not average once a year. He is farming on the property where the late General Gregg operated the ore mines a number of years ago.

LINDEN HALL.

Interesting Items Gathered by Our Correspondent.

The long looked for snow is here and some of the people have brushed the dust and cobwebs from their sled and sleighs and put them to use.

Mr. John Weibly section boss of this place spent a few days of last week with his daughter Jennie of Watsontown.

Our millers were kept very busy last week in grinding flour as they had received long orders. Since Mr. Meyer, has improved his mill by putting in an engine, he has been kept very busy if our town could boast of more such energetic men like Mr. Meyer, we would have more improvements.

Prof. Stine, was a pleasant guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wash Campbell, last week.

Some of our farmers have been kept very busy for the last week in hauling away their grain and hay, which has been raised a little in price, which looks more encouraging for the farmer We hope it will keep on going up until it reaches a round number.

Mrs. Hale Ross was again called to the bedside of her sick mother one day last week. Mrs. Musser's life is despaired of; her many friends of this place deeply sympathise with Mrs. Musser's affliction.

Mr. David Frantz lost a valuable horse last week, the horse had been sick for sometime and Mr. Frantz had every thing done for the horses he could think of but his trouble availed him nothing.

Ground Hog Snow.

The ground hog barely got outside his hole on Sunday before he gota peep at his shadow, and he turned right back. He waited until Sunday was over and right away began business at the old stand by starting a snow of several inches. A few flakes were flying last night until late when it turned to rain, with not much prospects of a let up. The ground hog will be given more credit for a year or two. He's hit the weather all right this time, but there's about five weeks yet for him to take care of.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

O. E. Heckman of Penn Hall, and Emma E. Bloom, of Pine Grove Mills.

Wm. Carver of Snow Shoe, and Maria Chambers, of Clarence.

Henry Klett and Bertha E. Smith of Philipsburg.

Frank T. Hunsinger and Mary J. Longwell, of Benner township.

Fine Specimens.

Prof. Krise, teacher of the Egg Hill school has several scholars who have developed quite an artistic ability. Specimens shown us, the work of Frank W. Sweetwood and John D. Lucas, of landscapes, animals, etc., of freehand drawings with pen and pencil, were very fine. The boys should be thoroughly encouraged in their work.

The Meetings a Success.

The interest in the union meetings is increasing; people are coming from far and near. There will be services every evening at least till next Thursday evening, when it is expected that the Evangelist will leave for another field of labor near Oil City.

Clothing at Sacrifice Prices.

A full supply of men's and boys' clothing at sacrifice prices, on account of sheriff's sale, at the old Philadelphia Branch. Never a chance like it for bargains in or out of Bellefonte, like at the old Lewins stand.

Stop Naturally! You Don't Have to Swear off!

NO-TO-BAC

makes the nerves strong, and brings back the feelings of youth to the prematurely old man. It restores lost vigor. You may gain ten pounds in ten days.

GUARANTEED TOBACCO HABIT CURE.

Go buy and try a box to-day. It costs only $1. Your own druggist will guarantee a cure or money refunded. Booklet, written guarantee of cure and sample free. Address nearest office.

THE STERLING REMEDY CO.,
CHICAGO. MONTREAL, CAN. NEW YORK.

CASCARETS candy cathartic cure constipation. Purely vegetable, smooth and easy, sold by druggists everywhere, guaranteed to cure. Only 10c.

Cold Weather Goods.

The sharp blasts that come in January are a forcible reminder of many things that were heretofore forgotten. Blankets, Comforts, Woolen Hose, Underwear, Gloves, Mittens, etc. We can supply you with these necessities for a small amount of money.

HARPER & KREAMER, Centre Hall.

Scribner's for Christmas

Frank R. Stockton has a Christmas love story, which bears a Characteristic title.—"The Stayling Power of Sir Rohan.' Its illustrations are quaint and exactly suitable.

A thrilling Detective story by C. E. Carryll, entitled. "The River Syndicate," perhaps equalling Sherlock Holmes' best work illustrated.

Joel Chandler Harris' characteristic tale of a faithful slave—"The Colonel's Nigger-Dog."

Other Christmas stories are "A White Blot," by Henry Van Dyke, a poetic and imaginative tale of a picture (illustrated); "Heroism of Landers," by A.S. Pier (illustrated); and "Hopper's Old Man," by R. C. V. Meyers.

Sentimental Tommy

By J. M. Barrie.

Those who have read (and who has not?) "The Little Minister" and "A Window in Thrums" can anticipate what Mr. Barrie's "Sentimental Tommy" will be.

It is to be the chief serial in SCRIBNER'S for 1896, beginning in the January number.

Two Years for $4.50

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE costs $3.00 a year, but new subscribers can have all the numbers for 1895 and a year's subsription for 1896 for $4.50.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE is going to be better next year than ever. It is going to have new features. Its publishers are not satisfied with past successes. It purposes to more thoroughly deserve the confidence of the reading public.

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Time Table, in effect May 19, 1895.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p. m., Baltimore, 3.10 p. m., Washington, 4.20 p. m connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.30 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York. 9.23 p. m., Baltimore, 6.15 p. m., Washington at 7.30 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.04 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p. m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

7.58 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.33 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m week days, 10.35 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo, Erie, Elmira and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17 a. m.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Ca. andaigua and intermediate station Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.45 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.53 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.30 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.30 a m, Baltimore at 11.40 a m, Wilkesbarre, 3.17 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days 2.00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.40 p m. week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays Washington 3.15 p m Baltimore 4.45 p m, arriving at Moutandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore 11.50 p m. (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

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1 58		5 40	Montandon	9 10		4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 38
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 33
2 31		6 37	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
3 37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 53		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13		8 24	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 32
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.15, 5.45 and 7.40 p m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a. m. 10.19 a m. 5.07 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8.00 p m

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THE NEWS.

Evidence of a murder has been unearthed near Patoka, Ind., by the finding of a lot of charred human bones, supposed to be those of a man named Smith, a nephew of Thomas Smith.——Fire destroyed the tannery of Jacob Stine & Co., in Dover, Del., together with hides and furs valued at $15,000. The building was a frame structure, and was worth $2,500. Insurance on building, $500; on stock, $3,000. The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin.——Charles Asimus, a hunchback, was hanged in Kalama, Wash., for the murder of James Greenwood, last September.——A charge of dynamite exploded prematurely on Slope No. 2, at the Henry Ellen coal mines, in Birmingham, Ala., and Evan Morgan, of Ohio, and George Beard, of Alabama, were almost instantly killed, being badly mutilated. The accident occurred a thousand feet underground.——John Swoverland was killed in Plymouth, Ind., by Samuel S. Stewart.——T. E. Hughes of Gainesville, Fla., committed suicide by leaping from the deck of the steamer Tallahassee into the Delaware River.——Hugh Dempsey, the pardoned labor leader, convicted of poisoning non-union workers at Homestead, was released from the penitentiary in Pittsburg.——Lloyd B. Montgomery, who had killed his father and mother and a neighbor in Albany, Oregon, was hanged.

Julius Lederman, a prominent tobacco dealer of Lancaster, Pa., was arrested. His warehouse had been burned, and investigation showed that it had been set on fire in six places.——The steamer Egremont Castle arrived in Delaware Bay in a disabled condition, and with nearly every member of her crew injured from a terrible experience with the storm.——The Union Shoe Manufacturing Company, of Chillicothe, Ohio, made an assignment. Liabilities said to be heavier than the assets, which are $40,000.

Herman L. Mueller, charged with embezzling $14,000 from the Schlitz Brewing Company, while acting as its bookkeeper in Kansas City, has been acquitted.——Harvey Page, wife and two young sons, aged respectively three years and three months, were burned to death, near Marshall, Mich.——Twenty-one students have been expelled from the Ottowa (Kansas) University.

The gunboat Helena and a large steamer for the Plant Line were launched at the yards of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, in the presence of a large crowd.——Charles and Edward Sheppard, aged respectively nineteen and fifteen years, were crossing the ice on Ridley creek, Pa., when the ice broke and they were drowned.

The boiler at the lumber mill of the Southern Pine Company at Offerman, Ga., exploded, wrecking the mill and killing four employes.——Rev. J. A. J. Williams, a Methodist clergyman in Hollidaysburg, Pa., made an assignment.——A large storage warehouse in Lancaster, was destroyed by fire, which was of incendiary origin.——News was received from Centreville, Ala., to the effect that two large boilers of Hand Brothers' sawmill exploded, fatally wounding James Ely and Frank Henry.——The Tennessee Grand Lodge of Masons issued a circular to Masons throughout the country, asking them to use their influence in behalf of peace.——The Pennsylvania Board of Pardons recommended a pardon for Hugh Dempsey, the labor leader.——At Woodstock, Va., Walter Haas, a young man, shot at Lucy McCann, and then shot himself through the heart. Jealousy was the cause. He is probably fatally hurt.——Constable Bros., dealers in men's furnishing goods at Richmond, Va., failed. Liabilities, $15,000.——Two bills were offered in the Virginia Senate to encourage oyster-planting.——George Porter killed Ernest Troy, whom he caught in his stepdaughter's room, in Hot Springs, Ark.

Twenty-five men from the steamer J. W. Hawkins, supposed to have been bound for Cuba with men and arms for the insurgents, were landed at Vineyard Haven by the schooner State. The Hawkins was wrecked off Long Island.——The Manufacturers' Association of Plumbers' Brass Goods, which was organized at Pittsburg last month, began its first annual convention in Pittsburg, with representatives present from nearly all sections of the country.——Governor Evans decided to place a metropolitan police in the city of Charleston, S. C., and appointed James M. Mason, Edward Anderson and T. S. Wilbur police commissioners, who will assume office at once. This is the first time the Governor has exercised his power in this matter.——James N. Tatem attempted to commit suicide in Camden, N. J.——Alexander Jone, a colored desperado, shot and killed Postmaster W. H. Strother, of Elkhorn, W. Va., while on a train, and was subsequently lynched.——Crick Atmore and Wils Mason had a duel with Winchesters at Shofters Lake, Texas. Both were killed.——Pinkerton detectives arrested Agent Knout and his father in Colorado on a charge of robbing the Wells Fargo Company.

MONEY FOR FREE SEEDS.

Again Included in the Appropriation for the Agricultural Department.

The House Committee on Agriculture finished the bill making appropriations for the support of the Agricultural Department for the fiscal year of 1897. The total amount carried by the bill is $3,158,392, as against $3,303,750 appropriated for the present fiscal year.

The $130,000 carried by last year's bill for the purchase and distribution of valuable seeds, but which was unexpended by Secretary Morton, is again appropriated, the sentiment of the committee apparently being in favor of the continuation of the practice that prevailed for so many years, although some of the members it is said, have suggested some change in the method of obtaining the seeds.

There is an unexpended balance of over a million dollars that has accumulated from the agricultural appropriations bills for some years past, and rather than let this amount lapse and be turned into the Treasury the committee will recommend that it be set aside as the nucleus of a fund for the erection of a new building for the Department of Agriculture of Washington.

The difference in the amount carried by the bill and that appropriated for the current fiscal year is due in part to a reduction of $70,000 for the Bureau of Animal Industry where considerable work regarded as unnecessary will be discontinued. A reduction of $14,000 in salaries in the Weather Bureau is made.

ARMENIA'S WAR.

Official Reports of the Turkish Massacres.

ENGLAND'S BLUE BOOK.

The History of the Agitation for Several Years Told in Government Documents—The Number of Killed Greatly Exaggerated.

Blue books have been issued by the British government containing all the official dispatches relative to Armenia between July 25, 1894, and October 16, 1895, and the reports of the consular delegates attached to the Sassoun commission.

The report gives the history of the Armenian agitation for several years, and records the obstacles thrown in the way of the commission by the Turkish delegates. It also acquits the Armenians of the charge brought against them of burning their own property to incite an outbreak among their people, adding that the facts elicited failed to prove that the Armenians were in revolt, but show that the agitator Murad instigated several Armenian outrages on Kurds. The latter then retaliated and the Armenians fled to the villages.

The conflicts between the Armenians and Kurds followed and the government did nothing to arrive at a peaceful settlement or to protect women and children.

The delegates are compelled to believe, the report says, that all the Armenians who fell into the hands of the soldiers, the Kurds or the Zaptichs, were either killed or wounded, and that with the exception of the 11 villagers of Talori not a single prisoner was taken.

The report shows that the number of killed has been grossly exaggerated, but the report admits that, owing to the absence of registration, it is impossible even approximately to fix the number of victims. There is appended, however to the report a tabulated list of all the evidence tendered to the commission.

The six villages mentioned show a total of 265 victims, distributed as follows: Shenik 114; Semal 65; Ghelleguzan, the scene of the story of the great pit which was filled to overflowing with massacred victims, 40; Agpi 22; Spagank 10; Talori 14. These villages were all burned and the inhabitants were scattered.

The British Delagate Shipley, in a memorandum attached to the joint report, from the evidence gathered by Consul Hampson during his tour, estimates the total number of victims in the Sassoun district, including deaths from starvation, at about 900. One of the worst cases of cold-blooded cruelty, Delegate Shipley says was the murder of prisoners in the camp at Ghelleguzan under a promise of a safe conduct. But the number of those so murdered was only 46 or 50, and not hundreds, as has been stated.

Delegate Shipley, while he admits that there was violation of women, asserts that the alleged wholesale butchery of women was not confirmed. He points out that while an agitation subversive of the Ottoman authority had existed among the Armenians in Turkey and abroad and had exasperated the Turkish Government, it must be admitted that the government had failed in its duty of affording protection to all classes of its subjects. He complains of the connection and suppression of evidence before the commission by Turkish officials as not calculated to advance interests of the truth.

Mr. Shipley, the British Delegate, further declares that the Armenians were hunted like wild beasts, and if the slaughter was not greater it was solely owing to the vastness of the mountain ranges, which facilitated the escape of the Armenians. He was convinced the Turks aimed at the complete extermination of the Armenians in the Ghelleguzan and Talori districts.

IN A BURNING MINE.

Many Lives Lost in a Colliery Disaster in Wales.

A terrible explosion has taken place in a colliery at Tylerstown, near Cardiff. The shafts were shattered and the whole town was shaken by the tremendous concussion, causing a scene of wild excitement. Fifty-four miners were first reported below when the explosion took place, and although several of them have reached the surface, it is feared that most of those still below were killed. Rescue parties were hurried to the scene. Late in the day the rescuers succeeded in bringing up twenty.

It is impossible to ascertain the exact number of the victims, as the number of men in the mine at the time of the explosion is not known. But those who have been engaged in the work of exploration and the few survivors who have been rescued tell terrible stories of the scenes they witnessed and the dead bodies they found or stumbled over, strewn in all directions as they fell, overcome by fire-damp and hurled by the force of the explosion.

One of the survivors, a fireman, who was in the mine itself when the explosion came, started to work his way in the direction of the entrance with painful and almost hopeless labor, making frequent pauses. In one spot he was obliged to stop and wait for four hours on account of the after-damp. At the end of that time he ventured to advance a few steps further, when he had to desist and await another two hours in hopeless darkness.

Another fireman, who made his way out of the death pit by a long journey, relates that he passed numerous men on the way who were unconscious and helpless and badly burned. He could do nothing for them, and was obliged to leave them to their fate.

FOR SIX NEW BATTLESHIPS.

A Joint Resolution Introduced for the Strengthening of the Navy.

Mr. Bartlett, of New York, has introduced a joint resolution in Congress authorizing the construction of six new battleships to cost not more than $3,300,000 each, exclusive of armament.

The resolution provides for the appropriation of $5,000,000 additional for armament.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

FORTIETH DAY.—The session of the House was brief. The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill pre ipita ed no discussion and the bill was passed in less than an hour. The appropriations carried by the bill are about $100,000 in excess of those appropriated for the current fiscal year.

FORTY-FIRST DAY.—The session of the House was brief. The opposition to a bill reported from the invalid pensions committee to amend the act of 1890, so that, in the consideration of widows' claims, unexplained absence for seven years should be considered sufficient proof of death, led to the making of the point of no quorum early in the session, and the House was forced to adjourn after passing several public land bills.

FORTY-SECOND DAY.—In the House Mr. McClellan, of New York, made the point of no quorum against a bill to amend the dependent pension act of 1890 to provide that in consideration of widows' claims evidence establishing the unexplained absence of the soldier for seven years should be deemed sufficient proof of death. The bill was passed, however, as was also a bill to incorporate the National Society of the Daughters of the Revolution.

FORTY-THIRD DAY.—Most of the session of the House was devoted to the District of Columbia appropriation bill. A. J Rosenthal, who contested Miles Crowley's seat from the tenth Texas, waived the privilege of addressing the House. A bill was passed to amend section 3255 of the Revised Statues regarding exemptions allowed distillers of fruit brandies so as to extend the provisions of that section to distillers of brandies from pears, pineapples, oranges and berries.

SENATE.

FORTIETH DAY.—Foreign affairs and finance occupied the attention of the Senate. Mr. Thurston, of Nebraska, upheld a strong application of the Monroe doctrine. Senator Turpie, of Indiana, touched on the Turkish atrocities in an energetic speech in which he declared that the resolution just passed by a Congress should be followed by a blow, a shot, sweeping back Mahommedanism and advancing Christianity. Mr. Voorhees, who was until recently chairman of the finance committee, spoke in advocacy of the remonetization of silver. Mr. Gray urged the advantage of a gold standard. Another effort was made by Mr. Jones, in charge of the silver bond bill, to have the vote fixed for Thursday. Mr. Hill, objected, however, and Mr. Jones notified Senators to prepare for a test of endurance on Thursday. A fruitless discussion of the resolution to inquire into the arrest of Eugene V. Debs occurred, but action was deferred.

FORTY-FIRST DAY.—The presentation of committee reports on Cuba and a sensational speech from Mr. Tillman, the new Senator from South Carolina, furnished two stirring events in the Senate. The majority resolution on Cuba asks the President to urge Spain to grant belligerent rights to the insurgents, while the minority report directs the President to take steps toward securing from Spain the complete independence of Cuba. Both resolutions went to the Senate calendar. Veteran members of the Senate characterized Mr. Tillman's speech as one of the most remarkable in the history of the upper branch of Congress. It abounded in statements of sensational character, arraigning President Cleveland, Secretary Carlisle and other men in high places.

FORTY-SECOND DAY.—A very animated debate closed the Senate session over the question of taking the vote on the pending silver bond bill. Mr. Stewart declared that it made no difference when a vote was taken up or whether any was taken. It was all "dress parade" and "bu combe." He added the significant statement that the pending silver amendment would be germane as an amendment to the tariff bill, and that when the latter measure came before the Senate he would offer a silver amendment to test Senators on their choice between tariff and silver. After lengthy discussion the Senate went into executive session and then took recess without exact understanding as to the vote, although the talk has shown a purpose to secure a vote on Saturday.

FORTY-THIRD DAY.—The final vote on the bond-silver bill will be taken in the Senate tomorrow. This brings to a conclusion a debate covering many days. The agreement came rather unexpectedly. Mr. Chandler precipitated the question of a final vote by stating that he would ask unanimous consent for a recess from 4 until 7.30 o'clock, to expediate a vote by disposing of speeches during the evening. Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, put the voting proposition in more definite form by asking a vote on the bill and all amendments at 12 o'clock tomorrow. Mr. Hill asked for a distinct understanding that various parliamentary motions—to postpone, lay on the table, etc.—should not be cut off. This was readily conceded by Mr. Harris, so long as the final vote was at 2 o'clock. The presiding officer declared the unanimous agreement to be in force.

KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION.

Five Dead and a Score Injured by a Bursting Boiler in a Nail Works.

Five persons were killed and nearly a score injured, some of them fatally, by the explosion of the large 30-inch cylinder boiler at the works of the Hollidaysburg Iron and Nail Company, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

The boiler was blown through the roof of the works, 300 feet in midair, and came sailing down like a spent rocket, crashing through the roof in another department of the works. The entire roof was precipitated to the floor below by the force of the explosion, and the works were practically wrecked. The explosion was sufficient to rock the ground with the force of an earthquake near the works, and broke hundreds of window panes at a quarter of a mile from the mills.

All the local physicians were called to the works to act as a hospital corps for the wounded.

There was the greatest excitement around the wrecked building and the families of the dead and wounded were frantic with grief. As soon as the bodies of the dead and injured could be gotten together, Coroner Foust impanelled a jury. After viewing the wreck the jury adjourned.

No explanation is offered as to the cause of the explosion. Some of the employes say that they were short of steam before the accident occurred. The Hollidaysburg Iron and Nail Company operated the leading industrial plant, and it will be several days before operations can be resumed.

TWELVE HOURS IN JAIL.

The Penalty Inflicted for Shooting a Man Who Ruined a Home.

W. S. Kimes, who was tried and found guilty of shooting Deputy Sheriff Ben Hall on Fifth street, Parkersburg, W. Va., several weeks since, was brought out for sentence. The Court House and grounds were packed with people, every one of whom was heartily in sympathy with Kimes, who shot the man who had ruined his home.

Under the law the sentence could have been five years in the penitentiary, but Judge Jackson in reviewing the case said that Kimes had done what almost any other man would have done, and that under the circumstances he would only sentence him to twelve hours in jail. The sentence meets with universal approval. Hall was in court with four bullets through him.

BY A CRAZY MAN.

An Attempt to Burn the Matteawan Hospital.

FIRES IN FIVE PLACES.

A Man With a Mania For Fires—Made Careful Arrangements To Burn the Building Containing the State Insane Patients.

C. L. Mitchell, a patient at the Matteawan Hospital for the State insane, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., set fire to that institution in five different places, and for a few hours the building was threatened with destruction. Fire was first discovered in the cellar under the kitchen, which is some distance from where the patients are confined. No sooner was the effort made to extinguish the flames, than it was discovered that the north wing was also ablaze directly under where over a hundred patients were located in the wards. Smoke was fast filling the building and the patients were terror-stricken, especially the women.

The pyromaniac had made the most careful preparations for the destruction of the building, as small piles of shavings were found so systematically distributed as to have developed the whole north wing in flames had a few minutes time been lost after the first discovery of the blaze.

Meanwhile several scattering blazes were discovered in various sections of the asylum, and soon the fires were beyond the control of the hospital attendants, even with their excellent facilities in an emergency of that kind, and help was summoned from Fishkill Landing, about two miles distant. The Beacon and Tompkins Hose Companies arrived in a short time, and it took the combined forces of the hospital attaches and the others until seven o'clock in the evening to get the fire past the danger point.

The men patients, a dozen or more of whom had every opportunity of escape, worked heroically, and it was due in some instances to their exertions that the terror-stricken patients were assisted to a place of safety.

Dr. Allison, the superintendent, says the men patients throughout the building acted in a manner so cool and so courageous as to astonish the doctors, who at first feared a panic among the insane, with all its terrible consequences.

The building under which Mitchell started the first blaze, and near which he was captured soon afterwards in a high state of excitement, was not damaged to any great extent. It was a fireproof building, and had the incendiary been satisfied with starting a blaze in this place the patients in the wards would have known nothing of the matter.

But immediately after having performed this piece of work, he started off on the rounds of the northern wing, which he had sacrificed with inflammable material and applied the match as he went. It was having to combat fires that seemed to spring up in every direction that caused the hospital people so much anxiety and alarm.

Mitchell was sentenced from Oneida county six years ago for life imprisonment. His crime was burglary in the first degree, and a reputation for starting fires which made him a terror.

None of the patients were injured in any way.

AMBASSADOR RUNYON

Expires Suddenly of Heart Disease in Berlin, Germany.

Hon. Theodore Runyon, United States ambassador to Germany, expire suddenly and unexpectedly at 1 o'clock in the morning in Berlin of heart disease. Mr. Runyon had been in poor health for some time past, but no immediately fatal results were anticipated. No longer ago than last Tuesday evening he was present at a dinner given in his honor by ex-Empress Frederick, mother of Emperor William. Last summer he had planned to make an extended trip through Norway, but on the advice of his physician he abandoned this trip and instead went to Carlsbad, where he took the cure. He subsequently went to Axtenstein, in Switzerland, for the purpose of taking an after-cure. Since that time, however, he has manifested great activity in the discharge of the duties of his office, which have been more than usually onerous on account of the complications in European affairs, which have more or less demanded the attention and care of the diplomatic representatives of all nations. His death will come as a great shock to official and social circles here in Berlin, where he was a great favorite.

Theodore Runyon was born at Somerville, N. J., October 25, 1822. He graduated from Yale College in 1842, and in 1846 was admitted to the bar. In 1855 he was made city attorney, and in 1856 city councillor of Newark, N. J., a position he retained until, in 1864, he became mayor of the city. He was appointed in 1856 a commissioner to revise and codify the military laws of New Jersey, and in 1857 was made brigadier-general and subsequently major-general of the New Jersey National Guard.

At the outbreak of the civil war he was placed in command of a New Jersey brigade of volunteers. In 1865 he was the democratic candidate for Governor of his State, but was not elected. From 1873 to 1887 he was chancellor of New Jersey. In March, 1893, he was appointed by President Cleveland United States minister to Germany, and shortly afterward was made ambassador, in accordance with a law of Congress that the United States representative in Germany should be raised to the rank of ambassador reciprocally with the similar action on the part of the German government concerning its representative in the United States. Degrees of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Yale, Rutgers and Wesleyan Colleges.

Mr. Runyon was a gallant soldier, and Fort Runyon, on the Alexandria Railroad, at the south end of the Long bridge, near Washington, D. C., is a perpetuation of his name.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

A fatal accident occurred at the Mahanoy City Colliery, by which one man was fatally injured and another badly crippled. The accident was caused by the breaking of a rope used in hoisting gun boats on a dirt plane. The gunboat was about to land at the top of the plane when the rope parted, causing the boat to run back at a lightning speed. John Schultz and Peter Senick were at the bottom of the plane and, hearing the rumbling noise of the car, supposed it to be the loaded car making its usual descent. They continued their work and the noise of the machinery drowned the warning cries of other workmen. Schultz was struck by the boat and was picked up in an unconscious condition and removed to his home where he died during the night. Sennick sustained severe injuries about the head and body but will recover.

Michael Crevick met a horrible death at the Prospect Breaker, Wilkes-Barre. He was in the dirt chute when one of the loaders began to "draw" dirt into the car. Crevick was buried in the dirt and it was impossible for him to extricate himself. The loader was unaware of Crevick's predicament and continued drawing. Crevick died of suffocation.

A runaway accident occurred at Sellersville, and Eli Scheetz, aged 77 years, was instantly killed. He was driving along Main street when his horse became frightened and threw him from his wagon, his head striking the sidewalk and breaking his neck. He was a prominent and well-known citizen.

Nicholas Bollan, of Greensbury, was fatally injured by the explosion of a quantity of dualin in Slope No. 2, of the Thomaston Colliery. The explosion ignited his clothing and he was burned so severely that he cannot live.

Passenger train No. 7, known as the "flyer," on the Central Railroad, struck and instantly killed the 6-year-old son of John Capbonitch, at the Georgetown crossing.

The cumulative effects of lead poisoning caused the sudden death of Henry Clem of Pittsburg. He walked into an Allegheny saloon looking the picture of health. He called for a glass of beer, drank it, and while laughing and chatting fell dead. Clem was a German and had worked for the past thirty-three years for the Armstrong-McKelvey Lead & Oil Company. He leaves a wife and four children at No. 18 High street, Allegheny. Death is attributed to lead poisoning, which finally attacked the heart.

The Pennsylvania Commission to the Atlanta Exposition has completed its work and the Executive Committee will meet with Governor Hastings and wind up affairs. Secretary Keenan says that with all bills paid there will be a balance of the appropriation to pay back to the State Treasury. Pennsylvania was represented better than any other Northern State. All the goods and exhibits were shipped to the State before Secretary Keena left Atlanta.

The fight for and against the closing of cigar stores in Wilkes-Barre on Sunday has assumed an interesting phase from a legal point of view, and the Supreme Court will doubtless be called upon to settle it. A number of dealers were arrested by the Sunday Observance Society and given a hearing. The day before the dealers, in order to forestall the Sabbath Observance Society, had each other arrested before various Aldermen and were each fined $1. Transcripts of these judgements were taken and submitted to Alderman Parsons, the plea of previous conviction being based upon the common law principle that no man can be punished more than once for the same offense. Alderman Parsons decided, however, to fine each of the defendants $4 under the statute, notwithstanding the plea. The defendants will take out writs of certiorari and carry the cases to court.

Charles Newhauser, a young farm hand from Edgemont Township, died at the house of Charles Hannum, in Media, from the effects of a dose of rat poison, taken with suicidal intent. While suffering Newhauser said he wanted to die and took the poison for that purpose. He refused to give any other reason for his rash act.

In the village of Lynnport, diptheria is prevailing to such an alarming extent and Dr. M. F. Cawley, of Allentown, county health officer, has been appealed to and has quarantined every house where the disease exists. Five children died within twenty-four hours. The three schools of the village are closed, as are those of Roberts Corner and Slatedale. The strictest regulations are observed and all bodies are buried in thirty-six hours.

A mysterious explosion took place in the kitchen stove at the house of J. H. L. Kercher, Reading. There was a sharp explosion in the stove and Mrs. Kercher, who was near by, immediately felt a pain in her hip. Upon examination she found her hip bleeding freely. A physician was summoned who found a deep wound, as if made by a bullet, but in probing he failed to find anything.

A shocking accident occurred at Strasburg the victim being Miss Bertie Momery, aged 20, a member of the household of 'Squire Hildebrand. The young woman was washing clothes, and, getting too close to an open fire, her clothing became ignited and she was soon enveloped in flames. In this condition she ran out into the street to a near-by pump, where several persons came to her assistance and extinguished the flames. Her clothing was practically burned from her person and her burns were of such a frightful character that only slight hopes are entertained for her recovery.

Givani Gustavis was placed on trial at Wilkes-Barre charged with the murder of Felicile de Angelo, at Pittston, last month. The men had been playing cards and quarrelled. De Angelo left the house. Gustavis followed him and, it is said, stabbed him to death with a stiletto.

An American, whose name is unknown, and who lived in cheap lodgings in Paris, died recently, and upon a search being made of his apartments securities valued at 2,000,000 francs were found. The man was about seventy-seven years old.

The government of Nicaragua has re-established the normal internal conditions of the country and the political crisis which has been a disturbing element for some time past is now pronounced to be over.

CABLE SPARKS.

Memorial services were held in Berlin in respect to the memory of the late Ambassador Runyon.

A serious revolt has occurred at Khartoum the Soudanese tribes arising against the Mahdi and overthrowing him.

The military estimates of the Canadian government for the coming year show an increase of $372,716 over the present year.

A strike is said to be in prospect among the employes of the Panama Railway. The men are in a state of unrest, feeling that they are underpaid.

The exploration of the coal mine near Cardiff, Wales, which was wrecked, has been completed, and it is found that the total number of killed amounts to fifty-six.

The Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, formerly first lord of the British admiralty, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and financial secretary to the treasury, is dead from congestion of the lungs.

The German ministry of war has just completed a series of successful experiments with a new method of applying photography to surgery and medicine, with the view of making use of it in war surgery.

A party of gold prospectors is believed to have been killed by Indians on the island of Tiburon, off the Pacific coast of Mexico. One of the prospectors escaped the Indians and reports finding many traces of gold.

It is believed in Constantinople that a tacit understanding exists between Turkey and Russia by which the latter will occupy Armenia and the former power close the Dardanelles in case Russia engages in war. The existence of an alliance is semi-officially denied in St. Petersburg.

Blue books have been issued containing all the official dispatches relating to Armenia and the reports of the consular delegates attached to the Sassoun commission. These show that the reports of outrages against the Armenians have been greatly exaggerated.

Latest advices from China tell of the uttering by Chinese forgers on the Island of Java of $3,000,000 of Java banknotes. In order to get the notes accepted forged notary acceptances were placed on them. Many prominent Chinese merchants have been placed under arrest.

SENATE CUBAN RESOLUTIONS.

Majority Report Asks the President to Request Spain to Give the Insurgents Belligerent Rights.

The resolution proposed by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations with reference to giving the insurgents the rights of belligerents is as follows:—

"Resolved, by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the present deplorable war in the island of Cuba has reached a magnitude that concerns all civilized nations to the extent that it should be conducted, if, unhappily, it is longer to continue, on those principles and laws of warfare that are acknowledged to be obligatory upon civilized nations when engaged in open hostilities, including the treatment of captives who are enlisted in either army; due respect to cartels for exchange of prisoners and for other military purposes; truce and flags of truce; the provision of proper hospitals and hospital supplies and services to the sick and wounded of either army. Be it further

"Resolved, That this representation of the views and opinions of Congress be sent to the President, and if he concurs therein that he will, in a friendly spirit, use the good offices of this Government to the end that Spain shall be requested to accord to the armies with which it is engaged in war the rights of belligerents, as the same are recognized under the laws of nations."

The substitute resolution proposed by Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, is as follows:—

"Resolved, That the President is hereby requeste to interpose his friendly offices with the Spanish Government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba."

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

The King of Italy detests cards and will not take them in his hand, it is said, owing to the fact that his father wasted hours over them. And since the death of Alphonso XII card playing has been forbidden at the court of Spain.

Mr. George Beck, son of the late Senator Beck, of Kentucky, who is now living in Wyoming, and came near being elected to represent that State in the Senate, is now in Washington in the interest of irrigation. Mr. Beck is tall, finely proportioned, robust and few handsomer men are found at the capital.

William Earl Cook, of Portsmouth, R. I., last Saturday celebrated his 99th birthday at his home in his native town, surrounded by his child, grandchildren, great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren. He has been a Mason nearly seventy-eight years, and is, without doubt, the oldest living Mason in the United States.

Jose Maceo, the Cuban general, when he was a mountain bandit, plotted the capture of John Sherman while the Senator was making a tour through Cuba some years ago. It was intended to seize him, carry him off into the mountains, and hold him for ransom, with the expectation that the Government of the United States would pay a large sum of money for his release.

T. E. Bomes, sergeant-at-arms for the National Republican Convention, says there will be 12,000 seats at the convention. The allottment will be somewhat as follows: Three thousand to St. Louis as the home of the convention, 700 to G. A. R. members, 500 to distinguished guests, five tickets apiece to each of the 918 delegates, and two tickets apiece to each of the 918 alternates.

General Russell A. Alger made his fortune through the foresight which he displayed in buying up timber lands in Northern Michigan just after the war. He had little capital, it is said, and most of his purchases were made with borrowed money. The Winters of 1867 and 1868 he spent in a log camp in the woods, with his family, in order to get a full insight into the life of the logger. Now he has so much timber that he can make contracts for 50,000,000 feet of logs at a time.

An anarchist threw a stone at King Charles of Portugal, as he was riding in the streets of Lisbon. The missle failed of its mark, however, and the man was arrested.

SO THEY WERE NOT MARRIED.

There was a young maid in Fiji,
And in number her lovers were three;
But which she loved best
She needed a test
So to tell her, so doubtful was she.
So she stirred up a cannibal war,
Till the whole land was reddened with gore,
And young man No. 1
Got slain with a gun;
But her heart was as light as before.

So she knew that she didn't love him,
That her fancy was only a whim;
But still there were two,
Both eager to woo,
And still her love's eyesight was dim.
But youth No. 2 in a fight
Was captured one terrible night,
And they made him the meat
At a cannibal treat;
And she found that her heart was still light.

So she didn't love that one, she knew,
But she was still in doubt what to do,
For young man No. 3,
For all she could see,
Was no dearer than youth No. 2.
But her fears in due time were allayed,
For the enemy made a fierce raid,
And, with arrow points filled,
Her last lover was killed;
And she lived and she died an old maid.
—Somerville Journal.

THIEF ON THE SHIP.

"Mrs. Melhurst's compliments, sir, and would you please come down to her stateroom immediately?"

I had just shut myself into my little office on deck, having run through the ship's accounts before turning in that night. It is quite a mistake, by the way, to think that we pursers have no more onerous duties to perform when at sea than to watch over the passengers' comfort, read papers on Sunday and keep a store of nautical information at our finger-ends for the benefit of every curious voyager. Nowadays the purser of a crack American liner—making, perhaps, a record passage of six days or so—has his work pretty well cut out for him during the entire voyage.

On the present occasion I had scarcely got my accounts fairly in hand when I was interrupted by a slight tap at the door. I arose at once and opened it, and there stood Mrs. Melhurst's Canadian maid, with flushed face and nervous, agitated manner.

"Is there anything wrong?" I asked, with some surprise, when she had delivered her message.

"There is, sir," she replied, hastily.

"All I know——"

She was about to make some other statement, but pulled herself up suddenly, and tripped along the deck without another word.

I switched off the electric light, locked the door and hurried away after her. When I got to Mrs. Melhurst's stateroom I saw at once that something had occurred to cause her serious anxiety. The berths, the couch and even the floors were littered with the contents of cabin trunks and hand bags. In the midst of the confusion stood the lady herself, looking decidedly perplexed and annoyed.

"This is very singular, Mr. Morse," she said, pointing to an empty jewel case which lay open on the upper berth. "My diamond ornaments are missing."

"You don't say so?" I exclaimed in sheer astonishment.

"I do say so!" she replied, sharply. "You can see for yourself that they are gone."

"How did it happen?"

"I cannot possibly tell you. At dinner this evening I happened to mention to Mrs. Latimer that I had picked up a certain crescent-shaped brooch on the continent. She expressed a wish to see it. When the tables were cleared I came in here, took out the brooch and left the jewel case lying on the berth, but when I got back the case was empty."

"How long were you absent?"

"Not more than half an hour."

"You are sure you had the key in your possession all the time?"

"Positive. I never let it out of my hand while I was in the saloon."

I was totally staggered. I examined the lock carefully, but there was absolutely nothing to show that it had been tampered with. I could hit upon no better suggestion that that Mrs. Melhurst might possibly have mislaid the jewels somewhere. This had the sole effect of exasperating the lady to such a degree—for it seems that she had already searched every nook and corner in the cabin—that I was glad to beat a retreat in order to lay the matter before the captain.

* * * * * * *

I had just got to the head of the saloon stairs when I heard some one bounding up after me, three or four steps at a time. I turned and saw Mr. Carter—who, by the way, had made several voyages with us on previous occasions.

"I say, Mr. Morse," he said, taking me confidentially by the arm, "you've got some queer customers on board this trip."

"How so?"

"Why, some one's gone and walked off with my silver cigarette case, a couple of rings and a pair of gold——"

"The deuce!"

"Well, it looks uncommonly like as if the individual you refer to had a hand in the business, for I don't see how any ordinary mortal could get into one's cabin, with the door bolted on the inside, unless he managed to squeeze through the porthole."

"Tell me exactly what has happened."

"My dear fellow, how can I? It's enough to puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer! You see, I went to my stateroom after dinner—I can swear to that—and I remember slinging my cigarette case, rings and a pair of gold sleeve links on the upper berth. Then I put on my dressing gown, stretched myself upon the couch and had a downright good snooze. When I got up, about five minutes ago, I found my trinkets had vanished."

'Pon my word, things were beginning to look serious and no mistake! I lost no time in hunting up the captain and made him acquainted with the state of affairs. He was just as much puzzled as I was myself. The first thing next morning he sent a message to Mrs. Melhurst, requesting a private interview in his cabin on deck. He also signified his wish that I should be present. We both questioned the lady closely, but her replies did not tend to throw any light upon the singular occurrence.

Nevertheless we determined to keep a close watch upon the stateroom in future. It was pretty evident we had a "black sheep" on board—probably an old hand at the business. For the next few days we had no further complaints. The thief was evidently "lying low," waiting until tranquility was restored before making a fresh attempt. Meanwhile I kept my eyes open. I observed the little peculiarities of the different passengers, and took particular note of the manner in which they occupied their time.

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On board ship when you find a man who shows a marked preference for his own society above that of the loungers on deck or habitues of the smokeroom, one is inclined to jump at the conclusion that he has some solid reasons for his exclusiveness. If, in addition to this, he happens to be of an uncommunicative disposition, with black hair and swarthy complexion, given to wearing a slouch hat and long coat—rightly or wrongly, you put him down as a decidedly suspicious character.

Now, we happened to have a passenger on board—a Brazilian named De Castro—who tallied in every way with this description. But for the fact that I had conclusive evidence to show he could not have been directly concerned in the robberies—for inquiries proved he had remained on deck the whole evening—he certainly would have been treated to a private interview in the captain's cabin. As it was, I was forced to conclude that black hair, swarthy complexion, slouch hat and cloak were quite compatible with a man's innocence.

Nothing further occurred to excite suspicion until the last day or two of the voyage. Then, one evening after dinner, word was brought to me that three other staterooms had been rifled in the same mysterious manner. Watches, jewelry and even money had disappeared, though in all three cases the passengers stoutly declared they had left their doors locked.

When the alarm reached me I happened to be standing in my desk office. I had in my hand twenty sovereigns, which I had just taken in exchange for American money to accommodate one of our passengers. I didn't wait to lock up the gold; I simply placed it on my desk, switched off the light and hurried away. I had no fear for the safety of the sovereigns, my door having a particularly intricate lock, in which I took good care to turn the key before leaving.

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I remained below for an hour or so, investigating these fresh complaints, but, as in the other cases, I was utterly unable to make head or tail of them. Vexed and bewildered, I went back to my office, unlocked the door, turned on the light, and mechanically stretched out my hand to take the sovereigns from my desk. My hand closed upon nothing more solid than thin air—my little pile of gold had vanished!

For a minute or two I stood there gazing blankly before me, so utterly confused and dismayed that I could scarcely bring my wits to bear upon the mysterious affair. Then I managed to pull myself together, and took a look around my little cabin. In the course of my observations my eye happened to rest upon the porthole, which stood wide open, the weather being oppressively hot.

I regarded the innocent looking porthole with the air of a veritable Sherlock Holmes. I went outside and thrust my arm in through the opening, but my hand did not reach within fully two yards of the desk. Still, it struck me as being the only way by which the thief could have got at the money, and I determined to put my theory to a practical test.

I hurried down into the saloon, where most of the passengers were congregated. As yet few of them were aware of the robberies, for we had kept the matter as secret as possible. I went straight up to a young American gentleman who I knew had a great many trinkets in his stateroom and was rather careless, too, in the way he left them lying about.

"Don't show any surprise," I whispered, glancing around at the other occupants of the saloon, "but might I ask whether your stateroom is locked?"

"It is."

"And the porthole open?"

"I should say so! I don't want to find the place as stuffy as the engine room when I go to turn in."

"Well, just pass me your key; I want to try a little experiment. Wait till I'm gone and then stroll up on deck. Let yourself be seen—on the lower deck particularly—but don't pay too close attention to anyone you may notice loitering there."

He fell in readily with my scheme.

I went and shut myself in his stateroom, crouching down so that I could just keep an eye on the porthole over the top of the lower berth. I remained in that cramped position until my limbs ached, and I was half inclined to give it up as a bad job.

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But, suddenly, as I glanced up at the porthole, my blood ran cold, and in all my life I never had such difficulty to keep down a yell. In the dim light I saw a long, thin, hairy arm thrust in through the opening. The next moment a small black hand had fastened upon a leather case lying close to the window and withdrew it as quick as thought almost.

I sprang to my feet and bolted outside into the passage. I dashed up the saloon stairs and made for the lower deck. There, just about the spot where I judged the stateroom to be situated, I came face to face with the Brazilian, De Castro. In spite of the heat, he was wearing his long cloak with the deep cape, and had his eternal cigarette between his teeth. He looked at me with an air of frank surprise, and I looked at him with an air of profound suspicion.

Suddenly a happy thought flashed through my mind. I turned round and sprang down the saloon stairs, running full tilt against the chief steward, who was standing at the bottom.

"Get me a handful of nuts—quick!" I cried.

When he brought them I hurried back on deck. The Brazilian had moved away a little toward the stern. I went close up, stood right in front of him, and then began deliberately to crack the nuts.

He regarded me with a pitying sort of look, but I paid little attention to him. Presently I saw a corner of the cape drawn aside and behind a pair of small, gleaming eyes fixed greedily upon me.

It was enough. My suspicions were confirmed. I flung the rest of the nuts in the sea, and walking straight up to De Castro, said:

"I must ask you to accompany me to the captain's cabin."

"Vot you mean?" he asked, drawing back.

I was determined to stand no nonsense, and straightway took him by the shoulders. The moment I had my hands upon him I heard a vicious snarl under his cape; it was pulled suddenly aside and out flew a monkey.

The little brute went at me, tooth and nail. I saw the gleam of a knife, too, in the Brazilian's hand, but I let him have my fist straight between the eyes before he could use it, and he measured his length upon the deck.

The quartermaster came running up and the rascal was dragged off to the captain's cabin. When searched there Mrs. Melhurst's diamonds, Mr. Carter's cigarette case and rings and a miscellaneous collection of other valuables were found upon him. In his stateroom we discovered a perforated box, apparently intended for the use of the monkey, who was evidently quite as accomplished as his master.—Cassell's Saturday Journal.

ORIGIN OF THE HUMAN RACE.

Some People Hold the Polar Regions Were Once Inhabited.

Believers in the Laplace theory of the origin of the sun and the planets are of the opinion that the original stock of the human race first came into existence at the poles of the earth and gradually moved out toward the equator. All believers in the nebular hypothesis are fast conforming their ideas to the belief that this earth was once a red-hot ball of fire, and that the human race came into existence as soon as a portion of the globe had cooled sufficiently to admit of their living upon it. The portion most likely to cool first was the poles, and the evidence deduced from this speculation is that upon which is founded the idea of the polar origin of the human family. On the above theory is explained the mysterious finding of the remains of tropical birds, beasts and plants far up in the polar regions. If it is really true that the poles were the first habitable spots on the earth's surface, and that they were rendered so by the globe first cooling at the spots least affected by sunshine, it must be true also that the polar regions are gradually encroaching upon the temperate and torrid zones. Who knows but that the centuries yet to come will fill the Indian ocean and the Gulf of Mexico with icebergs and keep the Nile and the Amazon frozen solidly throughout the year?—St. Louis Republic.

Curious Bank of England Notes.

No note, out of the fifty or sixty thousand now issued daily, is ever issued twice. If, as a depositor, you should draw any amount in notes at the bank and pay them back into your account ten minutes afterward, they would be canceled. So also any other notes received by you from any other bank in London are always new ones, crisp from the Bank of England presses of the day before. The signature is cut off immediately a note is paid in, and the cancellation department proceeds to file them in their regular order, taking notice and keeping account of all notes which have not been returned.

One of the curiosities of this department is a twenty-five pound note which was paid in after being out for 111 years. The bank note library is also here, with albums containing old bank notes of various large amounts, with the names of the noblemen for whom they were issued. There is also the million-pound bank note, a bit of paper which, in its day, was worth $5,000,000, and was issued for convenience in closing an undertaking of unusual moment. The records of this department are of invaluable assistance in checking forgery, and the canceled notes, which are kept for a period of about five years before being burned, are constantly under examination by Scotland Yard detectives in search of stolen money, or other people whose notes have been lost. The strange stories of single notes which this department can furnish are many, and are ready-made plots for any number of romances, but they are too numerous to be told in this article.—McClure's Magazine.

In Memory of Von Moltke.

A Moltke stone is to be erected on the banks of the Baltic canal, thirty-three miles from the western entrance, on the spot where the old field marshal inspected the works in 1891.

HOMES HIGH IN THE AIR.

A LITTLE VILLAGE ON NEW YORK'S SKYSCRAPERS.

How the Janitors of the Big Downtown Office Buildings Live---Curious Residences in the Metropolis.

A thriving little village of one-story cottages has sprung up recently on lower Broadway, New York. Its population now numbers several hundreds.

These curious little homes, says the New York Journal, have been built upon the roofs of the sky-scraping buildings which line Broadway. Some of them are set exactly on a line of the pavements of Broadway, while others have been built a few feet behind neat little front gardens. Many of these quiet homes rest on foundations some fifteen or twenty stories in height, and are consequently quite free from damp cellars and similar complaints.

The highest homes in New York rent for a few dollars a month, which is very reasonable, considering the value of real estate on Broadway, on which they stand. They are inhabited by the janitors of the immense buildings which form the foundation of the modest cottages. Real estate on the lower end of Manhattan Island has grown so enormously valuable that even the roofs of twenty-story buildings cannot be allowed to go to waste.

These remarkable building sites are in many ways as desirable as any in the city. Vegetable and flower beds flourish on this Broadway real estate, and probably no other homes in the city get so much fresh air and sunlight.

The architecture in many of the small homesteads follows the style of the eighteen or twenty-story foundations on which they rest. In many cases the cottages have been constructed at a cost of many thousands of dollars. Some of them are built entirely of stone or terra-cotta or other valuable materials, and are elaborately decorated. The most picturesque of them all is located on the roof the Produce Exchange Building. The roof itself is built of brick and terra-cottta, and is adorned with a beautiful tower at one corner, also built of terra-cotta, and profusely ornamented. Viewed from the street the tower looks no larger than a bandbox or chicken-coop. As a matter of fact, however, it is two stories and a half in height from the roof up, and contains half a dozen comfortable rooms.

This little mansion is occupied by the janitor of the building and his family of eight, not counting the dog. The roof of the building is carefully walled in by a high parapet. There are few houses in New York which can boast of so large a front yard. It is nearly a block in length, and quite as bright in summer as any yard can be. Housekeeping goes on up near the sky much the same as on the solid earth 200 feet below. The front yard is well supplied with clotheslines, on which the wash is regularly hung out to dry. The ground is covered with sand. There are no trees or grass growing there, to be sure, but there are several flower beds arranged in wooden boxes, which add a very pleasant touch of color to the whole.

A good-sized dog kennel stands beside the kitchen door, and its occupant is allowed to roam about the roof. The dog has very little to occupy his time, however, for there are no tramps up there to drive away from the premises and no wagons to run out and bark at.

The children who live in these high altitudes have carried their bicycles, wheelbarrows and other toys up with them, and have a playground all to themselves, which is not equalled by any millionaire's child's playground in the city. Just at present they are running up their sleds to enjoy the sledding in their playground on lower Broadway.

The interior of this cosy little cottage is furnished very simply and comfortably. On the first floor is a neat little kitchen, a dining room and a parlor. The neatly curtained windows of the little rooms command a magnificent view of housetops and the harbor. In the little kitchen a tea-kettle sings away on a neatly blackened stove and a clock ticks quietly on the cupboard. In fact, the house is so far above Broadway that it is one of the quietest houses in the entire city, in spite of the rattle and roar of travel down below.

The house is heated by stoves, and the people who live there the year round say it is always comfortable. The windows and doors are built to stand the roughest weather which the exceedingly exposed position invites. It is never very hot up there, and often when the people on the pavements are sweltering with the heat, it is hard to keep one's hat on in the janitor's sky-scraping front yard. There is nothing whatever to break the wind, and to a casual observer these building sites seem better fitted for weather bureaus than homesteads.

INDIAN PLEASANTRIES.

How a Single Piegan Passed for Seventy.

"A member of the Canadian mounted police, Lieut. McDonough, told me," said Capt. Partelle, at the Officers' Club, "the following incident of a band of Crees and a solitary Piegan Indian, which is novel and interesting. It occurred about 100 miles from Fort Walsh. A band of Cree Indians woke up one snowy morning to find that about one dozen of their choicest ponies had been run off during the night. Pursuit was soon organized, and within a few hours a fresh trail was found in the snow. After following the trail some thirty miles it entered a river bottom and headed for a wooded island in the middle of the river.

"Smoke was seen rising from the trees, and an opening, which seemed to be the mouth of a cave, appeared in plain view. Presently a single Indian, a Piegan, showed up in front of the opening. He was in war paint, and there was a dog at his heels. Pretty soon the dog scented the Crees, and began growling and barking. The Piegan looked up, glanced a moment about him, and then instantly entered the cave. In about ten seconds another Piegan came around the rocks and also went in; then another and another and another, there being but a few seconds between them. The Crees lay silently in the bushes watching and counting, until upward of fifty Piegans had come around the rocks and gone into the cave, and still they kept coming. What seemed remarkable was the fact that all these Indians were, to all appearances, exactly the same size, were dressed and painted alike, each carried a rifle, and, most remarkable, each seemed a little lame in the left foot, limping slightly.

"They were a gaudy crowd, and the Crees counted seventy of them. The superstitious Crees naturally concluded that the evil spirit had something to do with it, for there was no doubt that there were seventy Piegan Indians on the island who were exactly alike.

"So thoroughly were they filled with the idea that the devil was mixed up with the mystery that even when the reinforcements arrived, which was in a few hours, they were reluctant to attack the island. That night one Cree, less superstitious than the rest, crossed over to investigate. On approaching the supposed cave he was surprised to find it was no cave at all, but simply an opening leading some ten feet into the rock, where it made a turn and came out on the other side. It required but a glance to understand what had seemed so mysterious before. There was but the remnant of a single campfire, the ponies were gone, and not an Indian was in sight. The apparent presence of sixty-nine other warriors was a sharp trick on the part of the Piegan warrior to deceive his enemies and gain time for his escape, which he accomplished in good shape.

"While it is true that most red men are ridiculously superstitious, and others again so stolid and indifferent that you might enter their presence with a brass band, throw hand springs before them, smile, weep, have convulsions, or do some other outrageous thing, and yet they will sit and look at you with a cold, reserved glance and disinterested eye; still, there are more who have the bump of humor pretty well developed, and are intense wags in their own way. The trader at Fort Berthold, on the upper Missouri, caught a Tartar one day.

"A Cree Indian had given him considerable annoyance by hanging around the store in a half-drunken condition, and was told that in case he was seen again with a bottle it would be taken away from him and thrown into the fire. A few days afterward the Indian appeared with a pint flask in his blanket, as usual. The trader was as good as his word, and demanded the bottle, which was given up without a word of protest, and then the redskin started for the door. The trader threw the flask into the stove, when bang! went the stove and out came the windows, the trader following. Had he stopped to investigate before throwing he would have found the flask contained gunpowder, not whisky.

"Some of Coxey's foot tourists in Eastern Montana were badly sold last spring by a mischievous Crow Indian, who moved a sign on the road to Billings reading 'Six miles to Billings,' and stuck it up in a strange place. The weary Commonwealers traveled six days and nights before they reached that town."

An Electric Cat.

Tony Rigdon, of Cincinnati, Ohio, has a cat named Maggie, which is an electric wonder. The animal is jet black all over, with the exception of a tiny white spot on the very tip of her tail. Maggie's fur will crisp and sparkle when you stroke it in the dark on a cold night, but almost any black cat's will do the same. However, almost any black cat cannot do all that Maggie can.

Tony says it is the white tip of her tail that does the business, for if you touch the extremity of her caudal appendage day or night, winter or summer, it will give you a shock "that will knock you silly," as he expresses it. Maggie is herself well aware of her secret power, and in her scrimmages with other cats or a chance stray dog now and then she has but to brush her tail across her enemy, when she knocks him out completely.

In a fight with a big cat that strayed into Maggie's bailiwick the other day the electric miss gave him such forceful and repeated shocks that poor Tom could not be revived thereafter. Tony has no end of fun matching his pet against customers.

A Retriever's Trick.

The following story is of a retriever dog belonging to the housekeeper of a newspaper office in the Strand:

"Rats are constantly caught on the premises, and the dog, fully aware of their habits, evinces such ability that his intelligence is quite worthy of record. Last Sunday he was heard barking loudly; calling for assistance, in the compositors' room, where there is a rat-hole in the floor. The dog had watched two fine rats come up through their hole, and immediately they were fairly away from their point of entry he rushed up and sat on the hole to cut off their means of retreat, barking forthwith for help. Nothing would induce him to budge till a board was brought and placed over the hole, when he started in pursuit, and soon dispatched the intruders. His master assures me that the dog originated this ingenious method of procedure, and that he had practiced it with like success on several occasions."

The short cape is a universal favorite on account of the ease with which it goes on over big sleeves.

THE RIVERS OF THE WORLD.

The Tigris is 1,150 miles long.

The Tiber is only 230 miles long.

The world-famous Orontes is only 240 miles long.

The Zambezi, in South Africa, is 1,800 miles in length.

Slow rivers run at the rate of from three to eleven miles an hour.

Twelve creeks in the United States bear the name of the Rhine.

Every ancient city of note was located on or near the sea or a river.

The Ganges is 1,570 miles long, and drains an area of 750,000 square miles.

The Hudson River, from its mouth to the lakes, is 400 miles in length.

The Mississippi and its tributaries drain an area of 2,000,000 square miles.

The branches of the Mississippi have an aggregate length of 15,000 miles.

For over 1,200 miles the Nile does not receive a single tributary stream.

The River Jordan has its origin in one of the largest springs in the world.

In islands of too small size to have rivers creeks are dignified by that name.

The Connecticut, the principal stream of New England, is 4.0 miles in length.

During a single flood of the Yang-tse-Kiang, in China, 600,000 persons were drowned.

The most expensive protective river work in Europe are at the mouth of the Danube.

The Rhine is only 990 miles long, but drains a territory nearly double the era of Texas.

The Irish, in Siberia, is 2,200 miles in length and drains 600,000 miles of territory.

The Nile, from its delta to the great lakes in Central Africa, is over 4,000 miles in length.

The Thames of England is 230 miles long. The river of the same name in Canada is 160.

There are twenty creeks in this country which have been dignified with the name of the Tiber.

The Columbia River of Canada is 1,400 miles in length. The stream of the same name in Oregon is 600.

The Arkansas River is 2,170 miles long, but at various points in its course is very thin for its length.

The Potomac River is only 700 miles long, and in its lower course is rather an estuary than a stream.

The British islands are better provided with rivers than any other country of the same size on the globe.

A DESPERADO LYNCHED.

His Body Riddled With Bullets After Killing a Postmaster.

Alex Jones, a colored desperado, boarded a passenger train at Keystone, W. Va. He was under the influence of whisky, very boisterous and quarrelsome. Conductor McCullough came through the car, and, after demanding fare from Jones, advised him to be quiet. He became more incensed, and, when an attempt was made to eject him, he pulled two revolvers from his belt and began firing promiscuously through the train, which was crowded with passengers. He emptied both revolvers and attempted to reload, but was overpowered by trainmen. When the smoke had cleared away and the excitement had abated, it was discovered that W. H. Strother, postmaster at Elkhorn, was shot through the abdomen. The wound resulted in almost instant death.

Conductor McCullough was shot in the side, but not seriously injured, and Peter Rice, a colored miner, was shot through the right breast, and probably fatally injured.

Jones was incarcerated in the Elkhorn jail to wait the arrival of a train by which to convey him to Huntington for safe keeping.

The train arrived at 2 A. M., and the officers and prisoners boarded it without molestation. Meanwhile a mob had been organized at Welch, 15 miles west of Keystone, and had marched to Hemphill, a small station one mile west of Welch. The train was flagged by a danger signal, and the mob, numbering 100 men, boarded it, and, at the point of Winchesters, forced the officers to release the prisoner. They dragged Jones a short distance to a tree, where he was swung to a limb and his body riddled with bullets, the following note being attached:

"This deed was done for the purpose of example and warning. Beware!"

Some of the most prominent and influential citizens of this section composed the mob. Jones, it is alleged, had killed three men prior to his last offense. Excitement is at a high pitch. An effort was made by Jones' friends to rescue him from the angry mob, but it proved to be futile. W. H. Strother was one of the best known men in this section and had numerous friends. He had just succeeded Paul Fletcher, who was killed a short time ago, as postmaster at Elkhorn.

PARTITION OF TURKEY.

How a London Newspaper Says the Empire is to Be Divided.

The London Daily news printed a despatch from Vienna which asserts that news has been received there from Constantinople and Sebastopol which agrees that Russia has a fleet lying at Sebastopol and at Odessa, and that the Caucasian armies of Russia are being concentrated upon the Armenian frontiers in readiness to move next spring to realize the plans of Peter the Great for the partition of Turkey between the powers, Russia taking Armenia and Constantinople, France taking Syria and Palestine and England taking Egypt and the eastern shores of the Persian Gulf, the remainder of the Turkish empire to be divided among the other powers.

The Daily News has a despatch from Sebastopol which records that secret preparations are going forward there of shipping and of armaments for a volunteer fleet. It is the general belief there, this dispatch affirms, that these preparations foreshadow some action in the spring.

The Chronicle recalled the success which attended President Jefferson's sending a fleet to Algiers, and advocates the great powers formally inviting the United States to send a fleet to Turkey.

"The mere sight of such a formidable display," said the Chronicle, "would suffice to bring the Sultan to his senses." If, however, action were needed, the Chronicle urges that the British fleet should co-operate.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Feb. 6

THE NEW RACKET

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

We Are Down a Peg

In this column, but

Are Up a Dozen Pegs

Above some stores in this town that make big pretentions. If you have any doubt of this Kom and C how it is yourself. A glimpse will convince U.

Our Eleventh Semi-Annual Clearance Sale Is Now in Progress

And special bargains placed on our counters every day.

The New Racket is a Modern Department Store. It does not go by jerks and spurts, but is a good store every day in the year.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

THE CLOSING-OUT SALE

Stiil continues. If you are in need of any goods in our line, now is the time to secure it. You will save the customary profit. A great deal of our stock goes regardless of cost.

This week we call special attention to the balance of our

WHITE GOODS

In Plaid, Muslin, etc., nice for White Aprons, and Children's Dresses.

W. T. MEYER,

Bush Arcade.
Two doors from postoffice. **Bellefonte.**

NO COOK IN HIS.

A Gregg Township Republican Wants to be Heard.

Ed. REPORTER:—Since your paper is read hereabouts by men of all parties I beg for a little space as a pointer for Republicans. It is said that exsheriff Cook is again a candidate for sheriff. This is wrong, he will be too big a load to carry. In the first place it is an unwritten law not to give a sheriff two terms. Let the honors go around and keep peace in the family. In the second place Cook's term as a hangman and in regard to illegal fees will make him a weak candidate when we need a strong one. The people will not vote for men unless they bear a good character. TOM REED.

Recognized His Ability.

Pof. W. T. Meyer, of this place who is the present organist of the Presbyterian church has been tendered the position as oranist in the Zion Reformed church in the city of Allentown. It is a large three manuel pipe organ and the church is one of the largest and most beautiful in the city. Out of six applicants Prof. Meyer was chosen unanimously. He will accept the position if he succeeds in disposing of his store. He expects to engage in the same line of business should he go to Allentown.—Bellefonte *News.*

Facts About 1896.

The year will have 366 days.

March, May, August and November will have five Sundays each.

February begins and ends on Saturday.

Fourth of July comes on Saturday. So does Memoral day. So does Washington's birthday.

Bunker Hill day will fall on a Wednesday.

Thanksgiving will be due November 26.

The only eclipse visible in North America in 1896, will occur Aug. 22-23, a partial eclipse of the moon.

Spring begining March 19; summer, June 20, fall September 22; winter, Decmber 21.

Easter Sunday will come with April 5.

Christmas will fall upon a Friday.

At Sheriff Sale Prices.

All goods formerly in the Philadelphia Branch store, clothing to suit men and boys of all ages and sizes, at sacrifice prices, a big supply and must be sold. Now for real bargains.

Will go West.

David Keller, of Boalsburg, now in his seventy-eighth year, is about to take a trip to Indiana to visit a daughter.

NEW TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Millheim and Brush Valley Have an Independent Company.

For years all parts of the county have been in communication with each other through the medium of the telephones, except Brush valley and the lower end of Penns valley. There is scarcely a county in the state to be found where the phones are more used than in this county, and not being in communicatiou with the towns down the valley has been at times a source of annoyance and regret.

This will likely be done away with in the future as a company was recently organized at Millheim under the head of the Millheim Electric Telephone Co.

The company will erect a line from Millheim to Rebersburg, and ultimately connect Madisonburg. From Millheim the line will be extended to Coburn, and other surrounding towns. An effort will be made to combine with the Bell telephone company and connect the wires at Spring Mills, thus placing the line in connection with all parts through the Bellefonte exchange. If this is not successful the wires will be extended to Bellefonte and connection thus had with the county seat.

The line between Millheim and Rebersburg is being now erected. Poles are on the ground, and long distance phones purchased. Unless absorbed the new company promises to be a formidable rival to the Bell company.

DIED AT PENN HALL.

Mrs. Fred Moyer a Long and Patient Sufferer.

Mrs. Fred Moyer died last Thursday afternoon at her home at Penn Hall, after a long illness extending over several months.

Mrs. Moyer was afflicted with a disease of the blood, which the physicians pronounced cancer. Her neck and shoulders were affected. Everything possible was done to relieve the sufferings of the estimable lady, but medical science was of no avail. She bore up under her sufferings with a Christian spirit, and patiently waited for the end, which would end her sufferings.

The funeral occurred on last Sunday morning from the residence of her husband. Rev. Brown of the Reformed church officiated in the services. Interment was made in the Salem Reformed church cemetery.

Mrs. Moyer was aged over 56 years, and was the mother of four children, two of whom survive her.

Home Wedding.

On Thursday afternoon, January 16, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John McClenahan, at Potters Mills, a very pretty wedding took place, at which time his daughter Miss Mary and Mr. David Burkins, of Altoona, were united in marriage. The ceremony was performed by Rev. R. W. Illingworth, of the M. E. church. Immediately after the ceremony the Potters Mills band favored them with some choice music. The bride is one of Potters Mills' estimable young ladies, and her many friends wish for her a happy life. They departed for Altoona, their future home, where the groom holds a lucrative position.

For Recorder.

The announcement of Frank Foreman for the office of Recorder appears in another column of the REPORTER. Mr. Foreman is of the old Democratic family, and has served has party well, and asks this recognition from the Democrats of the county. He is a gentleman, and several years ago when he was a candidate for the same office, and not successful in making the nomination, turned in for the nominee, and voted straight. He will make a good officer if elected.

Rented a Hotel.

Our young friend John Reish has succeeded in his negotiations and on April 1st will take charge of the National Hotel at Millheim. He will quit farming east of the Old Fort and try his hand in the capacity of Mine Host for a year. He is a young man, and we wish him success in his new venture.

Will Become a Citizen.

James Weaver, an expert worker on wheels, of Aaronsburg, has decided to change his place of residence, and expects to locate in Centre Hall soon. He is employed by manufacturer Boob, in the shops, and is a good workman and will make just as good citizen.

Larger Building.

Luther Geisweite's new buildings at Coburn are already up and quite an improvement over the ones recently burned, being much larger and more pleasing and will be arranged for better conveniences in handling grain and as a creamery.

Hold On to It.

If you happen to find among your change a silver dollar bearing the date of 1895 hold on to it. Dollars bearing that date are said to be worth more a few years hence, as but 1,000 of them were coined last year.—Ex.

If you are interested in poultry read about the one hundred poultry pictures in another column.

WILL BUILD A HALL.

The Grangers Making an Effort to Put Up a Big Building.

For several years past the Grangers have been seriously considering erecting a building for holding the sessions of the lodge. The unoccupied room in the school building has been used by them, but they want one of their own.

At several of the last meetings the matter has been considered and debated, and it finally terminated in a committee being appointed to look up a favorable site in the town where the building could be located. At first the picnic ground was looked upon in a favorable light, but it was uudesirable and dropped. On Saturday the committee appointed, composed of Mrs. James A. Keller, Mrs. L. Rhone, Mrs. S. W. Smith, Levi Stump and George Gingerich made a trip over the town, but as yet we have not heard what action they had taken.

The building to be erected will be modern in design and will be large. An architect is now working on the designs and will soon complete his plans. The first floor will be devoted entirely to an opera house, and finished in such a manner that would be a credit to many towns of ten times the size. The second floor will be given over to the grange rooms.

The town is much in need of a place where public meetings and lectures can be held and the grangers propose supplying the void. The opera house part of the building meets with the approval of all the members of the grange. A large stage will be erected along with all curtains, fittings and dressing rooms, and the floor plans and seating arrangement will be according to the latest ideas. It will be an ideal opera house with a seating capacity of four or five hundred.

It has not been decided of what material the building will be erected, more likely frame, but a probability of brick or our mountain stone like used in the Reformed church.

We hope the Grange will push the house right along. It will meet with the approval of every one in the town and community.

Musical Convention.

Next Monday, February 10th, the musical convention at Linden Hall, will open and continue during the week. The convention will be conducted by Prof P. H. Meyer, of Boalsburg, assisted by Miss Anna Brooks, of Pleasant Gap, as organist. Two grand concerts will be rendered on Thursday and Friday evenings. Miss May Myton, the soloist, will be in attendance and charm the audience with her delightful renditions.

Miss Blanche Whitley, of Mifflinburg, Pa., will also be present at this convention next week. She possesses a fine soprano voice. Her solos are of a high and inspiring order, and will surely be appreciated by all.

The convention will be held for the furtherance of the interest in music and Christian benevolence. It is the people's convention, and in the spirit of harmony and unity they invite all to join with them.

Shouldn't Get Angry.

An old-time newspaper man says: "No sensible man should or ever does get angry because a newspaper man duns him for his money. A dun is not an impeachment of a subscriber's integrity, but is simply an out cropping of a publisher's necessities. For instance, a thousand men owe a man from one to ten dollars; he has to dun them in order to pay his expenses. Instead of getting angry and stopping his paper because the publisher asks what is due, the subscriber should thank the editor for waiting so patiently, and pay up like a man.—Ex.

Stocked the Streams.

During the year 1895 the Pennsylvania Fish Protective association put in the streams throughout the state 3,250,000 besides 35,000,000 white fish, 750,000 brown California rainbow and hybrid trout. 35,000 black bass, 20,000 white and calico bass and 30,000 Lake Erie and fish were transported into the water of the state. Not a bad showing. Next spring they expect to have 40,000,000 brook trout.

On the Sick List.

The mother of J. J. Gramley, in Miles township is quite ill.

Mrs. Cyrus Brumgard, of Millheim, has an attack of erysipelas in the face, and Mrs. Dr. Frank, of the same town is sick with typhoid fever.

Rev. R. Wolf, of Kansas, is still quite low with typhoid fever.

GOOD FARM LAND FOR SALE.

A tract of 35 acres in excellent state of cultivation with fruit trees thereon, ¼ mile east of Centre Hall station, is offered for sale in any quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to Fred Kurtz, Centre Hall. tf.

Communion Services.

Rev. R. W. Illingworth will hold Communion services in the Methodist church at this place, on Sabbath afternoon, February 15th.

Wellknown Landlord Dies.

J. Schuyler, jr., for many years proprietor of the Fallon House, Lock Haven, and well known throughout the state, died on 31 ult., of heart failure.

"TAKE A PINCH."

Dipping Snuff a Lost Art.—How it Once Was.

Scores of the "Reporter" readers can yet remember when the use of snuff—snuffling—was a common habit, not alone in Centre county, but elsewhere. Old men and old women carried their snuff boxes and smelled like an old tobacco warehouse. Old maids and old bachelors snuffed while sighing over "good chances lost," and philosophising over the state of single blessedness. The younger ones took to snuffing because the older ones did it. On the counter of every country store was conspicuous the irrepressible snuff pot where every one could take a "pinch" of snuff free and whenever desired. Some old soakers wouldn't be satisfied with a pinch but would slyly replenish their snuff boxes. A good tablespoonful of snuff would cost a cent and last an individual a week; such as were liberal and "set 'em up" on meeting a friend, tipping the snuff box and springing the lid with a "will you have a pinch," would need to get the little box filled two and three times a week.

It was unseemly enough for men to snuff, but for the good housewife while baking and cooking, dipping snuff, bordered closely on the disgusting.

Many eminent men were addicted to snuffling. Judge Jerry Black, when in court, always kept twirling his silver snuff box between his fingers. Gov. Curtin, years back, was fond of a pinch. At the entrance to our legislative hall was a cup of fragrant snuff on each post right and left, the cost of it being snuffed out the state's money box, and many a member who could not make himself heard on the floor otherwise could do so by taking a snuff to start him sneezing; yet, if there were more sneezing in the legislative halls in place of the abominable gassing it would be better—the gassing is a thousand times more expensive than the snuffling.

But, snuffling is now nigh among the lost arts. The "old man and the old woman" don't indulge in it. In place of it the old bach runs a bike or a beer glass, and the old maid runs some sort of a society, and the young upstarts have fallen into the far worse cigarette habit.

We well remember, a snuff pot on a store counter, down the valler, with this inviting inscription, "Take a Pinge"—the snuff not near as bad as the spelling.

County News of all Sorts.

The chickenpox are circulating in the vicinity of Woodward. Frank Yearick and Philip Bowersox are on the sick list.

Many conversions have been made at the United Evangelical revival going on at Woodward.

The musical convention at Aaronsburg last week, was a success.

Pleasant Gap's musical convention took in $175, and was a success.

W. S. Tate will move from Pleasant Gap to Lewistown.

Mrs. Wm. Dearmont, of Pleasant Gap, invalid the past six months, is improving.

Pleasant Gap is running up its population by the arrival of a little son at David Keller's and a little daughter at David Rimmy's.

C. M. Bower, esq., of Bellefonte, was seriously ill last week.

Col. J. L. Spangler and wife arrived at Bellefonte from their Hastings-Florida trip and had a delightful time.

R. H. Thomas Honored.

R. H. Thomas, editor of the *Farmers' Friend,* was elected President of the National Editorial Association, for the ensuing year, at the meetjng in Florida. No better selection could have been made, as Col. Thomas knows how to take care of editors. As editor of the official grange paper, he did much to build up that order in the state, in fact the grange owes more to Col. Thomas' disinterested work than to any other man, and some in the grange would never have been heard of had it not been for Col. Thomas' *Farmers' Friend.* Honor to whom honor is due.

For the Masonic University.

Members of the Masonic fraternity will be interested in learning that Mr. Fortune, who is in charge of the subscription for the building of the Masonic university at Beaver, Pa., says that reports from Pittsburg assure a subscription of $400,000 from that city with enough more from Philadelphia to make the aggregate from the two cities one million dollars.

Sheriff Sale of Clothing.

A full line of all kinds of ready-made clothing, for men and boys, must be sold at once, on account of sheriff's sale, at the Philadelphia Branch, Bellefonte. Hurry up, if you want a bargain.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is known by its works. The experience of half a century proves that no other preparation of the kind stops coughing and allays irritation of the throat and bronchial tubes so promptly and effectually as this.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

A CURABLE DISEASE.

Chronic Catarrh is Pronounced Curable by Dr. Hartman.

There are an almost countless number of remedies said to cure chronic catarrh. The most of these are of no use whatever, and many worse than useless, being actually harmful. A few are successful in a small number of cases—those which are very slight and easily curable—cases which might almost get well by simply taking care not to catch cold again. But of all this vast multitude of medicines it can not be said that there are more than two or three which are actually specifics, and without doubt the most reliable is Pe-ru-na. It always cures when it is faithfully and conscientiously used. It not only cures catarrh of the head and throat, but catarrh of the stomach, liver, bowels, lungs, bronchial tubes, kidneys, and in fact any of the organs of the human body. It is indeed a dreadful case of catarrh, wherever located, that Pe-ru-na cannot cure, or at least greatly help. It may be procured at all the drug stores, and it should be given a faithful trial by those who have tried in vain elsewhere to get relief.

A book on catarrh and catarrhal diseases of 64 instructively illustrated pages will be sent free to any address by the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company of Columbus, Ohio.

The little daughter of Mr. Fred Webber, Holland, Mass., had a very bad cold and cough which he had not been able to cure with anything. I gave him a 25 cent bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says W. P. Holden, merchant and postmaster at West Brimfield, and the next time I saw him he said it worked like a charm. This remedy is intended especially for acute throat and lung diseases such as colds, croup and whooping cough, and it is famous for its cures. There is no danger in giving it to children for it contains nothing injurious. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

Free Bridge Opening.

The free bridge connecting Union and Northumberland counties was formally opened to the public last week with interesting ceremonies. The total length of the bridge is 986 feet.

Danville Asylum Inmates.

There are 1035 patients in the Danville insane asylum, 300 above the normal number.

..PRACTICAL PRESENTS.

Suitable gifts for any member of the family, young or old. Glance over our abbreviated list:

Ladies' Carpet Slippers	25c
Ladies' Velvet Slippers	50c
" " "	75c
" " "	$1 00
Ladies' Fine Leather Slippers,	from 50c to $1 75
Men's Carpet Slippers	30c
Men's Velvet Slippers	50c
" " "	75c
" " "	$1 00
Men's Imitation Alligator Leather	75c
" " "	1 00
Men's Russia Leather	1 25
" " "	1 50
Ladies' Overgaiters	from 25c to 75c
Ladies' Leggins, come above the knee	1 50
Misses " " "	1 25
Childs' " " "	1 00

Considering the outlay nothing is more acceptable than a pair of our slippers, shoes or overgaiters, for a gift.

Mingle's Shoe Store, - Bellefonte.

Great Before Stock Taking Sale!

3,000 yds. best Canton, always sold at 10 & 12½c, now 8c. Today it would cost 10c a yd. at wholesale. Our New York buyer made a great hit when he bought the lot.

10,000 cakes Brownie Soap 1c straight. Not quite so large but the equal in fineness of anything in town at 5c.

500 Cups and Saucers sold at from 15 to 25c, to go at 10c each. Don't wait, as they won't last long.

Tea Pots, slightly crazed at 10c, worth three times 10c.

Still another lot of full pound bars Oleine Soap, 4c.

Children's and Ladies' Coats—not large sleeves—but the cloth and making is there, to go at $1.00 each. Some cost $3, some $4, and some as high as $7. Now at $1. It is an outrage, but such is good merchandise. Must make room for the new.

GARMAN'S STORE.
BELLEFONTE, - PENN.

THE GLOBE.

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY

OUR ANNUAL INVOICE BEGINS NEXT WEEK

It is much easier and much more pleasant to invoice Cash than Merchandise.

We want to turn all the Merchandise into cash that we possibly can within the next two weeks.

In order to do this, we know it is necessary in these hard times to offer some extra inducements.

Our knife has been sharp and keen, and we have cut prices unmercifully.

Cost is not considered in selling goods at THE GLOBE for the next two weeks. Some goods are cut 25 per cent., others 33 per cent., and some even fully one-half former prices. We want to realize all the cash we can before the close of the season.

No winter stock will be carried over if prices will make them go.

Dress Goods.

Novelty dress goods formerly 42c now 20c.
All wool serges 36 in. wide, formerly 38 cents, now 25c.
Half Wool Cashmeres, 36 inch, formerly 25c, now 16c.
All Wool Dress Flannels, 42 inches, formerly 40c, now 29c.
All Wool Broad Cloth, 50 inch, formerly 75c, now 42c.
All Wool very fine Serges, formerly 75c, now 50c.
Good Fast Color Calico 4c.
Best quality yard wide Muslins, 5c.
Good Toweling 4c.
Good Outings, regular 10c quality, 6c.
Good Cotton Flannel, 4c.
Good Pantaloon Cloth, formerly 25c, now 12½c.
All Wool Flannel reduced from 25c to 15c.
All Wool Flannel reduced from 35 to 25c.
Best quality Shaker Flannel nearly yard wide, worth 40c, now 25c.
Ladies' Vests, worth 25c, now 17c.
Men's 50c Underwear, 25c.
Buckskin Gloves worth 75c, now 35c.
Ladies Wrappers worth $1 now 58c.
The best Unlaundried Shirt in the world for 42c
Good Working Shirts, none better made for 35c.
Men's Suspenders, worth 25c now 10c
Imported Saxony Yarn, large skeins, 5c.
Woolen Sacks, 15 and 20c. They are worth double.

Blankets.

Our $1 50 Blankets we will sell at $1 00.
Our $2.00 Blankets we will sell at $1 25.
Our $3 00 Blankets we will sell at $3 50.

The prices of all goods in the Millinery Department at just one-half.

GREAT SALE OF MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

For less money than you will have to pay for Muslin and Embroidery. We guarantee the work on all our Underwear.

KATZ & CO.,
LIMITED.
Bellefonte, - Pa.